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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO-DAY.

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
If we look upon the past,
How much that we have left to do
We can not do at last!
To-day! it is the only time
For all on this frail earth:
It takes an age to form a life—
A moment gives a birth.

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
Give me the man who'll say,
Whene'er a good deed's to be done,
Let's do the deed to-day:
We may all command the present,
If we act and never wait,
But repentance is the phantom
Of the past that comes too late.

BRAVE KATE.

The year 1781 was a dark and gloomy one for the Americans, who were then struggling for independence. In South Carolina, affairs were in a critical situation. General Green made an unsuccessful attack on the British post of Ninety six, and withdrew his men beyond the Tiger and Broad Rivers. Lord Rawdon followed him, but could not draw the patriot general into an engagement.

At that period there stood, in South Carolina, a plain and unassuming house; it was a one-story building, neatly whitewashed, and surrounded by a fence. The garden contained many choice flowers; and the beautiful honey-suckle shaded the doors and windows. It was the home of Mrs. Heath, who lived with her two daughters, while her son George was in Washington's army fighting for freedom.

Kate, the eldest of the daughters, was a beautiful girl of sixteen summers; her auburn hair hung in graceful curls down her shoulders, and her face beamed with kindness, while her eyes shone like stars that lit up the azure vaults of heaven.

One evening as Kate was standing at the cottage door, she beheld two mounted officers approaching. They were richly dressed, and one of them she recognized as Lord Rawdon, the commander of the British forces in that part of the country. They rode up to her, and Rawdon bent over his saddle and said, in a kind voice, "Well, miss, can you let me have the use of a room for a few minutes?"

"Yes, sir, our house is open to you."

"Come, Colonel, let us hasten to business," said Rawdon, dismounting, while the Colonel did the same, the latter leading the horses to the stable.

Lord Rawdon advanced to where Kate was standing, and said, "Whose house is this, miss?"

"Mrs. Heath's, my lord,"

"Ha! Her son is in the rebel army, under Washington, is he not?"

Kate trembled at the insult, and she looked at the Briton with a searching glance.

"My brother is no rebel, Lord Rawdon, he is fighting for his country."

"I am sorry for that. He is a brave boy, and would, no doubt, make a good British soldier," returned Rawdon.

"Lord Rawdon, you insult me. I would sooner see George die a felon's death than see him in the King's army," was the prompt answer.

"I see, you're a rebel too, Miss Heath. But here comes the Colonel," said Rawdon, as he saw that worthy coming from the stable.

They entered the house, and went into a small room to hold consultation. Kate thought they might have something important to say, so she resolved to play the part of eavesdropper. She told her mother of her intention, who approved of it, and Kate placed herself in a position to overhear the Briton's plans.

It was a dangerous undertaking, and she knew that if she was caught in the act of listening she would be treated as a spy, and perhaps executed, for Lord Rawdon knew no mercy. She cautiously approached the door and looked through the crevice. Rawdon and the Colonel were seated before a small table, on which lay maps. They were examining them closely, while Rawdon was explaining them to the Colonel.

"Here is Green's camp," said he, "and here is ours. We must make a bold stroke; and if it be successful, Green will be destroyed."

"I don't see why it should not succeed; do you, my lord?"

"No; if our troops fight as well as they have heretofore, we shall succeed" said Rawdon, his face assuming a triumphant expression.

"I shall feel happy when the rebels are driven away from Carolina, and their rule will be over," said Colonel Roberts.

"We must crush Green, Colonel. I do not want to go back to England and let it be said I was outgeneralled by a rebel. No, never!" exclaimed Rawdon, rising to his feet.

"Then we make the attack at daybreak, do we not?" asked the Colonel.

"We do. Have your regiment ready, and make your men fight like demons."

"Let us go now. But hold! what is the countersign for the picket to-night, my Lord?"

"*England,*" answered Lord Rawdon, lowering his voice.

Kate listened to the Britons' plan with a wildly throbbing heart, and she resolved to save the patriot army. When she heard the countersign she left the door and busied herself in her household duties; and soon the two officers emerged from the room.

"We must go, Miss Heath; but first let me thank you for your kindness," said Rawdon.

"Your thanks are received," replied Kate.

Their horses were saddled, and the officers were soon on their way. Kate watched them till they were out of sight, and then prepared for her perilous journey. She threw on a shawl, and went to the stable. Her fleet-footed horse neighed as she entered, and she patted him on the head and said, "Well, noble Selim, you must carry me safely to-night; for if you do not, General Green will be destroyed."

The animal seemed to understand her; for he gave a loud whinny. Our heroine saddled Selim, led him from the stable, and was soon riding towards General Green's camp, which was eight miles distant. She rode swiftly, for she wanted to reach her destination in time to let the patriot General form his men to meet the assault. The British pickets were four miles distant, and she would be compelled to pass through their lines, but as she was in possession of the countersign, she did not fear the result. Soon Kate saw the picket's bayonet gleam in the moonlight, and heard him cry out, "Who goes there?"

"A friend, with the countersign."

"Advance, friend, and give the countersign."

She approached the picket, and whispered "England!"

"All right; pass on. But stop!" cried the picket, as he caught a glimpse of her face.

Kate stopped the horse and laid her hand on a pistol. The picket approached, and said, "Is that you, Miss Heath?"

"It is, Guy," returned Kate; for she recognized the soldier to be Guy Jackson, who had often visited the gardener at their house.

"Where are you going to night, Miss. Kate?" he asked.

"To see Mrs. Blake; she is very ill."

"Just like you Miss Kate—always visiting the sick; you are a ministering angel," said the British soldier.

"Thank you for the compliment Guy. But I must be going. Good night."

And Kate was again on her journey, while the picket returned to his post. She had to pass four miles yet ere she would be safe, so she urged on her speed. Before she had gone a hundred miles from Guy Jackson a dozen mounted Britons rode furiously up to the picket and the leader cried out, "Did any person pass this post a short time since?

"Yes, sir," was the picket's reply.

"Do you know who it was?"

"I do; it was Miss Heath."

"Had she the countersign?"

"She had."

"I fear she is safe. Forward, men! If she escapes Gen. Green is saved! A hundred golden guineas and a commission to the man who catches her!" cried the leader of the band, as they dashed after the brave girl, leaving the picket in a state of bewilderment.

Kate soon heard the sound of her pursuers, and she pushed on faster. It was a race for life or death. The British horses were fresh, while hers was beginning to show signs of fatigue.

"Forward, Selim! You must take me to Gen. Green's camp!" said Kate to her horse.

But her enemies gained upon her, and one of them seemed bent on catching her, for he was some yards in advance of his comrades. Kate heard the ominous tramp of his horse, and drew her pistol. Nearer he came, until he was at her side, and then cried out, "Halt, you vile rebel!"

Those were his last words, for Kate fired, and the bullet crushed through his brain. The others did not stop to look at their dead comrade, but pressed on. They neared her again, and another trooper received his death-wound. The remainder halted, and a moment afterwards Kate heard the American pickets cry out, "Who goes there?"

"Kate Heath!" cried our heroine, as she dashed through the line.

The soldier had raised his gun, but when he heard her name, it was lowered, and he answered, "All right!"

The American camp was reached; Kate threw herself from the saddle, and placed her faithful horse in charge of a soldier.

"Where is General Green's tent?" she asked.

"To the right, there, where you see that light," replied the man pointing to the lacep.

"She entered the General's tent, and found him engaged in writing. He raised his eyes, then arose to his feet, and said; "You come here at a late hour Miss Heath."

"I do, General. You are in danger."

"How is that?" exclaimed Green.

The brave girl told her story, and the General grasped her hand, while the tears trickled down his warworn cheeks.

"Thank heaven! you have saved my army, Miss Heath! I can never repay you!"

"I want no payment. The thought that I have done my duty, and the thanks of General Green, are worth more than gold and diamonds," was the heroic reply.

"Take my thanks, my brave girl, and may the Great Jehovah watch over and guide you through the changing scenes of life," responded Green.

"And may he save my country, too," added Kate.

"You need rest. Here, sleep in my tent to-night, while I seek a resting place among my men," said the kind-hearted Green.

"I do not wish to rob you of your couch, General."

"You will not. I shall be engaged in forming my troops to meet the attack." And Gen. Green left the tent.

Kate enjoyed a good rest that night; and in the morning General Green came to her, and joyfully exclaimed, "Good news! Lord Rawdon is in full retreat. We took a prisoner this morning, who says you frustrated their plans and saved the army. Heaven bless you for that good act! But I must leave you now, for I am going to follow Rawdon, and teach him that we can fight. When are you going home?"

"In a few minutes General."

"Good-bye and may you have a safe journey," responded Green, shaking her by the hand.

Her horse was led forth, and she was soon on her way to her home, which was reached in safety.

Kate Heath lived to see the war close, and peace and plenty spread their wings over the land, and not long afterwards she was wedded to Walter Gordon, who had been a Colonel in the American army.

THE PLAINT OF AN ANGRY LOVER.

He culleth comfort from the use of Elizabethan expletives.

Zounds! must I think how oft, of yore,
We pledged our faithless plights;
What time we roamed by the silvery shore,
And the moon shone soft o'nights!
By my halidame! how you'd gaze on high,
And vow to be ever true!
For the stars might fade, or the sea run dry—
But *you'd* never change, not you!

And now you have wedded, perfidious jade!
A coach and a Baron fat;
But, marry come up! do you think, false maid,
I shall sleep the worse for that?
Full many a fish in the lake there bin,
As good as in net delay'th;
And I wot of a wench with fairer skin,
And far sunnier locks, i' faith!

But never again will I trust brown eyes,
Woe worth the ill-omened day
That ever I longed for the glittering prize,
Alack! and a-well-a day!
Go to! I abhor your treacherous art,
And your soft, deceptive looks:
Your image I tear from my bursting heart,
Odsbodikins! and Gad zooks!

Race Course of True Love.

Upon the arrival one day last week of a Northern train on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad at the pretty Georgian station of Brandon, its passengers had their interest excited by the appearance of an unwonted commotion amongst the people gathered on the platform and around the depot. Loungers, villagers, and trainmen were all chatting together over some topic of common intelligence, in a style indicating the liveliest feelings in regard to some unusual matter, and the travellers eagerly inquired the meaning of it all. Then, were they told, that just before the arrival of their train, a young man and a young woman, mounted upon foaming thoroughbreds, had come galloping up to the station at top-speed to catch the cars there, followed by the fair one's father in full cry; and, upon finding the train not yet arrived had swept wildly by on the road to the next station, with their pursuer still hotly on their track. It was plain that the young people were eloping, and, unless they could reach the next station by the time that the cars did, and be aboard and off before the elder rider could come up with them, would surely be captured and taken back to punishment. This was enough. With one voice the now sympathetic passengers called upon their conductor to spur the iron-horse to the rescue, and that official gave his engineer the signal to "pull her wide open and make extra time," amid the uproarious cheers of the station. Away thundered the train after runaways and wrathful sire, and, when about a mile out of Brandon, came in sight of the full chase on a turnpike road running side by side with the track. Instantly every window in the cars was crowded with heads, the platform swarmed with wavers of hats and handkerchiefs, and the whole traveling company entered intensely into the spirit of the exciting scene like any ancient audience of knights and ladies at a tournament. As they came up with the pursuer and passed him, says the Meridian Gazette it was noticed that he rode a large, very fine horse, much more powerful and less jaded than were the animals bearing the fugitives, and its every leap under whip and spur made the distance between them less. Youth and maiden plied whips also without stint, and kept a good lead, but upon overtaking them in turn the train passengers saw by the straightened necks and panting sides that their good steeds could not bear the pace much longer. The girl's dishevelled tresses streamed back in the breeze like a banner of golden threads, the hatless youth encouraged her and the horses with cheering shouts, and the passengers cheered both in the heartiest possible way. The locomotive was gauged to keep alongside at first; but presently the overtaxed animals of the lovers plainly slackened their speed, and the figure of the pursuing sire drew ominously nearer. Then the excitement of the travelers reached fever-heat; men shouted and swung hats, women screamed, and the engine whistled—and all to no avail, for the horses could do no more. A moment it seemed that parental vengeance must win the day; and then, by a happy inspiration, the passengers roared from the train to stop and take the fainting lovers abroad. Down with the breaks it was an instant; the cars were brought to the quickest possible halt; and youth, maiden, saddlebags, and carpet-sacks were dragged on board by friendly hands just as the stern old man, on the great flying-horse, came near enough in his cloud of dust to be heard ordering a surrender. Then screamed the whistle again, and away flew the train like mad, leaving the enraged father to shake fist and pistol impotently at its cheering human freight. Of the adventurous twain thus enabled to win the race at last, the lover is only 15 years old and the sweetheart 13. Disembarking at the next station, under the hearty congratulations of their numerous rescuers, they were married at the first parsonage, and went back to their home as One on the next southward-bound train. As for the distanced sire, if he had never got married himself he would never have lost such a race.

Woman's Determination.

Among the evidences of women's determination to enlarge their resources, is notable that of a lady who acts as coal agent for a large firm in this city. She solicits orders from merchants and private families, and is so successful as to be enabled thereby to support comfortably an infirm father and mother, a little child, an insane brother and herself. One old conservative gentleman, whose ideas of woman's sphere do not extend beyond the hearth-stone, when told that a lady wished to see him about ordering coal, showed his disgust by exclaiming on her entrance to his presence:

"Woman in the coal business! What next, I wonder. The men will have to take in dress-making to compete with them."

"Beg your pardon, sir," answered the lady, "But the men have already done so, and met with success too. There is ——, who takes in washing and has it done by men too."

The old gentleman looked slightly dumbfounded at this retort, but quickly recovering, he smilingly acknowledged the "corn," and gave her a liberal order for his year's supply of coal, both for his business and private residence as well.—[N. Y. Express.

Lord and Lady Dundonald.

Earl Dundonald, the testimony of whose widow is the subject of the following scrap, was known in the early part of this century as Lord Cochrane, and was esteemed as the most brilliantly dashing captain in the British navy. His delight was to be sent on the most dangerous duty, in the performance of which he was uniformly successful. After having earned a magnificent reputation as a sailor, he was charged with and convicted of being concerned in a conspiracy to depress the Government loan, with a view to speculation.

Of this disgraceful crime he was convicted, deprived of his naval rank, degraded from the Order of Knighthood to which he had been advanced, fined and sentenced to stand in the pillory—the execution of this last portion of the sentence was, however, remitted.

He abandoned England in anger and in utter disgust; entered the Greek service and so daring was the courage he manifested that his friends suspected that he was sedulously seeking for death, in such a mode as to escape the guilt of suicide. He afterwards commanded the Chilian fleet in her revolutionary war against Spain; and his capture of the Spanish frigate, La Esmeralda, in the harbor of Lima, is regarded as one of the most daring enterprises in the naval history of the world.

After more than a quarter of a century's absence from England he returned, on being advised that the government had ascertained beyond all question, that he was entirely innocent of the charges upon which he had been tried, convicted, and punished. He was restod tore the rank in the service which he would have held had he remained therein during the time which followed his conviction, and entered the House of Peers under the title of Earl Dundonald. The following romantic episode is given by the writer in an English magazine:

There is some real romance to be found in a book which is virtually a blue-book in connection with Lord Dundonald, to whom they are erecting a monument in Chili. In the year 1851, the case of the Dundonald peerage was before the House of Lords, and the old Dowerage Lady Dundonald was examined as a witness upon the claim of her son. She was sixty-four years of age, and was treated with great indulgence. She was not tied down to the ordinary rule of evidence, but allowed to ramble and expatiate just as she pleased; and, indeed, it would probably have been found impossible to get much out of her if she had been strictly dealt with upon the ordinary principles for conducting an examination-in-chief. She shall tell the story of the courtship in her own words. There were apparently many obstacles to begin with.

"He proposed to my aunt. He did not propose to me. He had once named the subject to me, and I refused all sorts of things of the kind, and at length he proposed to my aunt."

Then she was asked the question: "He was in love with your ladyship, I suppose?"

"The world said so. I suppose it was so. It was an unlucky marriage for him, poor man. Then there was another person who had a large property, and he thought that not marrying the lady that he was wished to marry (and certainly he was not wished to marry me), he should avoid by a secret marriage a painful position to himself and this fortune going away for him; and that by keeping my marriage a secret, it should never interfere with that arrangement of his uncle's. That was given to me as the object, and I had no right, and I had no reason to doubt the word of the most honorable man I have ever known. I loved him. He had once named the subject to me and I refused him. I refused all sorts of things of the kind, and at length he made the proposal to my aunt. Dear me, men in love are very foolish."

Lady Dundonald appears to have been very much worried by the sequel of her elopement; and there is something truly and deeply comic in her feeling so puzzled to know why she should be married so many times. When Dundonald persuades her to go off to Gretna with him she has a nice time of it, traveling all day and all night with four horses, and all that. She says:

"I was very worn, and we went rolling on; and I slept, and so did he. At one part of the road—I know it was not Gretna Green—he said, 'Well, thank God, we are all right;' he used to call me a sort of a pet name of his own, and he said, 'It is all right Mouse—we are all right now. Moxham, mind you get a comfortable room for Lady Chchrane at the Queensberry Arms. We shall soon be there,' and he said nothing more."

* * * * "I did not know it was all right. He said, 'Mouse; we are over the border now, and nothing but God can separate us.' I think he said at the same time, 'You are mine now, and you are mine forever;' and he snapped his fingers in that way, as Scotchmen do when they are pleased.

* * * "When I arrived at Queensberry arms, he was very joyous; I suppose men in love are. He said, 'It is all right; it is all right,' and he seated himself at the table in the room; he sat himself down as any gentleman might, and he wrote away, and wrote something, and then he said, 'I want Dick; he used to call his servant Dick."

"After the paper was signed, and the servants gone away, he began to dance the Sailor's Hornpipe, a very unusual thing for him, and he put up his hands in that sort of way, and said, 'Now you are mine, Mouse, mine forever.' I said, 'I do not know. I have had no parson here, and no church. Is this the way you marry in Scotland?" Oh yes,' he said, 'you are mine, sure enough; you cannot get away,' and then he said, 'I have no time to spare; I have no time to lose, for I must be back on the 10th to my uncle's marriage; he is going to be married, and he will be married on the 11th, or the 12th, I have not a moment's time to lose, and therefore I must leave you as fast as I can. I have given all my instructions to Dick, and he will bring you back as soon as he can.' He kissed me; he did not go in my room, and he went off as he came. I never saw him again until the 12th or the 13th, when we met in Bryanston street, Portman square."

Some relative of the lady insisted upon the marriage being repeated in the South.

"They were old-fashioned excellent people, and they wished to have this marriage made in England; and it was made, and I was married by license by the Rev. Thomas Knox, of Tunbridge Town. He was the chaplain of my cousin, Mr. Simpson, and held the living of Shipbourne from his giving."

She goes on.

"Dundonald said, 'Marry her! I would marry her in a hundred churches. I would marry her all over the world; but there is no marriage, my dear, so binding as the marriage which has been already executed in Scotland. She was from that hour my lawful wife. However, to give you satisfaction, I am ready to marry her in every church in London.' He said, 'I would do it a thousand times.'"

Then followed these question and answers:

"I was married again; in short, there was no end of marrying me." * * * "I was married the third time when he came home from Brazil; I was married again."

"Where was your ladyship married the third time?

"I was married the third time in Edinburgh; I was so tired of being married."

"According to the forms of the Scotch Church?"

"Yes, then I was married in church, and domiciled. In short, I was bothered all to pieces with the marrying; I was asked in church. I was married at Mr. Strahan, the lawyer's, and married by Parson Ritchie; there was no marriage at all, he just joined the hands, Parson Ritchie did, and said something or other, and "God bless you," and that was the marriage in Scotland. It was not a bit more like a marriage than the Annan marriage. I was asked on the bans and domiciliated and everything. There was no end of marrying me. I was so tired of being married. I was bothered to pieces with the marrying."

Here are a few mere touches, the first from the lady's evidence, and others from Lord Dundonald's appended to it:

"My husband was a Scotchman, and proud of being a Scotchman; he would not have given up that birth of his for a crown in heaven. He gloried in being a Scotchman; he said it was the pride of his life, and he used, after his dinner, when he was drinking his wine, and so on, to bring in something about Scotland, his dear Scotland, the days of his youth—the happy days with his grandmother. It is a sad case; such sad reminiscences; such a noble man!"

AGRICULTURAL.

WORK FOR JUNE.

The great work is the fight with weeds. Rake and hoe must be kept persistently going, and the enemy attacked even before he is in sight. Continual raking with a sharp toothed rake destroys the weeds as the seeds germinate and keeps the ground clean and mellow. If the garden or truck patch is so arranged that the vegetables can be planted in rows and tended with a horse cultivator, much labor would be saved.

Asparagus should not be cut too closely. Allow a good growth of stalks, and when done cutting apply some good manure and fork it in. Beans may still be put in. Beets—Thin and keep clean. The thinnings make excellent greens. Carrots—Thin out and keep clean. Corn—Sow for sucession. Cucumbers—sow in rich hills. Keep a lookout for the bugs, and dust the vines with ashes or air-slaked lime to prevent their ravages. Egg Plants want a rich soil and warm situation. Keep the ground around them well stirred. Apply liquid manure in which they delight. Lettuce may be sown for late supply. Onions need frequent working to keep the weeds down. Work parsnips until the leaves interfere with the hoe. Radishes may be sown occasionally for succession. Pull off the flower stalks of rhubarb. Sow ruta bagas from the middle to the latter part of the month for table supply. Dust the young plants with plaster to keep clear of the fly. Salsify may still be sown. Squashes and melons need the richest soil you have. Keep a close look-out for the bugs. Tomatoes—Hoe the ground frequently. Keep the vines off the ground by brush or trellis.

PERMANENT PASTURES.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes: The time has arrived when more attention has to be paid to permanent pastures and mowings. Whenever a blue grass or other thoroughly established thickset greensward is broken up from its first natural set, it will never become so good again under any management in vogue in the United States. In Kentucky, the home of the blue grass, the plow forever destroys the rich and fattening verdure; and though those who have delolated a blue grass region may make a statement to the contrary, afterwards no one can exhibit the same living, healthy, matted turf that existed before the plow destroyed the natural sward. It is so with all good permanent grass land, the varieties growing consisting of the best native and other perpetual grasses.

RAISING BROOM CORN.

A bushel of good, plump, heavy seed will plant twelve acres, and if the seed is light but sound, it will plant fifteen to eighteen acres. It should be planted in drills fifteen inches apart, with seed enough to make about five or six plants to the foot. It needs the same attention as Indian corn, until ready to harvest. It should be planted the last half of May, or as late as the 12th or 13th of June. It will be ready to harvest the last of August, and wants to be cut with stems from four to eight inches long, scraped at once, and laid on poles in a shed with sides open, to admit of a free circulation of air.

After laying on poles from three to four weeks, rick it up, keeping it all straight and even, in ricks about four feet high, and lay some poles on the top to keep the wind from blowing it about. After it has lain a few days and settled, it will take three acres to make a tun, and the cost of harvesting and bailing will be about forty dollars per ton. It must not stand after it is fit to cut; as the brush gets red, and greatly deteriorates in value. Seed should be had at from three to five dollars per bushel, of the best kinds.

If desired I will give a more extended description of harvesting, but from the outlook now would advise other crops beside broom-corn, for the prospect is that the brush raised this year, on an average, will not sell for enough to pay for the harvesting, as the market is now glutted.—Western Rural.

IT WAS NOT IN THE WINTER.

It was not in the winter
Our loving lot was cast;
It was the time of roses—
We plucked them as we passed!

That churlish season never frowned
On early lovers yet;
O no!—the world was newly crowned
With flowers when first we met.

'Twas twilight, and I bade you go;
But still you held me fast.
It was the time of roses—
We plucked them as we passed.
[Thomas Hood.

DESPAIR.

Alas! for him who never sees
The stars shine through the cypress trees;
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play;
Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth, to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of death,
And love can never lose its own.
[Whittier.

BEATITUDE.

The universal instinct of repose,
The longing for confirmed tranquillity
Inward and outward, humble, yet sublime,
The life where hope and memory are as one,
Earth quiet, and unchanged, the human soul
Consistent in self-rule; and heaven revealed,
To meditation, in that quietness.
[Wordsworth.

VARIETIES.

PRAISE Grant from whom all office flows.—Chicago Tribune.

A BARKEEPER at Lynchburg, Va., advertises that gentlemen wishing drinks must bring orders from their wives.

"SENSATION SHOES" are announced by New York dealers. All that is necessary is to put a number seven shoe on a number nine foot.

THE Omaha Bee doesn't mean anything personal but opines that if the Omaha postmaster would resign "many people would feel less anxious about their money letters."

SEVERAL Eastern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, intending to start for home, found themselves in Washington at the end of a few hours. They had their heads turned by the nominations.

A BAND, which serenaded a young married couple in one of our suburban towns, the other evening selected a peculiarly happy and flattering piece known as "The Monkey Married the Baboon's Sister."

IN Savannah the colored folks advertise that at a coming entertainment, "Rebecca Spauldin, late of Boston, will dance a jig with a glass of water on her head and one in either hand."

(To lazy housemaid)—"Now, Mary you know I'm going to give a ball to-morrow night, and I shall expect you to bestir yourself, and make yourself generally useful." "Yes m'm; but I am sorry to say m'm I can't dance."

A SOMEWHAT laughable "ring" has been formed in California where this year's grain crop is very large. Knowing this fact, some wily gentlemen have by purchase bagged the entire stock of grain sacks so that the farmers are at their wit's ends to know how to store their grain.

MARY ELKIN, of New York, whose daughter Sophie Meyers, has been committed to Sing Sing for shop-lifting, has a notable family. At one time she, her husband, two daughters and one son were boarding at the State's expense in Sing Sing. Her daughter Sophie has had two thieves for husbands at different times, and one is now serving a ten years' sentence for a bank robbery in the West.

AT the opening of a breach-of-promise case in Kentucky, the court asked the counsel for the plaintiff how long the trial would probably last. "I can't say exactly," replied the counsel, "but will mention as one item that I have three hundred and eighty-four love letters, written by the defendant to my client, to be read."

IT is said that *la belle Americaine*, who has been making so great a sensation in London society this season, has accepted a young English nobleman, a curious consequence of which alliance will probably be that the member of the House of Lords will have to carry on a dry goods store in this city—at least the business is to be the young lady's dowry, and the annual profits are quoted at $250,000, rather too large a sum even for an earl to sacrifice.

LIPPINCOTT'S Medical Times states that a preventive of sea sickness is to lie down, but it must be in the proper direction. The sufferer should lie with his head towards the bows, when he will be, during the descent of the ship, in a position in which there is a tendency to reduce the natural supply of blood to the brain. On the other hand, if he reverses his position, then the blood will have a tendency to move from the feet to the head.

A PARISIAN grandfather consented that his daughter should go to the theatre only on condition that she should be at home again at half-past ten o'clock at the latest. "But, grandpapa," pouted the little girl, "I never shall see any of the last acts." "Never mind, my child," was the indulgent response, "I will remember that, and, if you are faithful to your studies, I will arrange with the managers to give once a month a performance made up of all the last acts in their repertory so there shall be nothing but marriages the whole evening."

COLONEL CHESNEY, of the British Royal Artillery, the pioneer of the overland route to India, died in County Down, Ireland, on the 30th of January. Among other recent deaths of noted scientists, we note those of Dr. G. E. Day, one of the founders of the Pathological and Cavendish Societies; Dr. Wm. Baird, author of numerous botanical and zoological papers; Prof. Trendelenburg, the distinguished philologist, logician, and metaphysician; Archdeacon Pratt, the venerable investigator of the figure of the earth.

DR. VARRENTRAPP finds that some specimens of coal lose as much as a third of their weight by exposure to the weather, and the deterioration in quality for warming, cooking, or gas-making is still greater. The gas-yielding quality decreased in one instance 45 per cent., and the heating power 47 per cent., while the same sample under cover lost in the same time but 24 per cent. for gas purposes, and 12 per cent. for fuel. The inferiority of outcropping coal is well known, but the amount of deterioration under comparatively brief exposures is surprising.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 15, 1872.

THE *Gazette* never retracted its charge that Gen. CASS was the author of the bill presented by Gen. NEGLEY in Congress making a raid upon the Treasury.

THE Philadelphia *Post* and Syracuse *Standard*, heretofore strongly administration, both decline to support the nominees of the Philadelphia Bread and Butter Office Holders Convention.

THE Philadelphia *Demokrat*, the most widely circulated and influential German newspaper printed in Pennsylvania and Democratic in politics, declares that it cannot and will not support GREELEY under any circumstances.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* affects to be displeased because a soldier was not nominated at Reading to lead the Democratic State ticket. This is a favorite game with that sheet, which hopes by this means to attract the attention of the people from HARTRANFT's connection with the EVANS thieves.

> IN the west, the friends of Cass, without a doubt, will cut Buckalew immensely.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

Nothing could be further from the truth. The friends of Gen. CASS will support the honest BUCKALEW to a man. Mark the prediction and watch the returns from the west on the second Tuesday of October next.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* most effectually disposes of the reports circulated by New York reporters that the Convention at Reading was in favor of the endorsement of GREELEY at Baltimore. It says and truly too, that:

> Any resolution favoring such action would have been voted down in the Committee appointed to prepare a platform, and still more signally defeated if it had been brought before the body of the Convention.

THERE is one matter of fact that even the stupid old organ has not yet attempted to deny. It is that the Democratic press of Pennsylvania is united in its support of the honest BUCKALEW for Governor; while the Republican press, at least so much of it that refuses to wear the ring collar, are dissatisfied with the nomination of the due-bill candidate, and do not hesitate to say so. The *Gazette*, although it opposed HARTRANFT's nomination and now supports him, carefully refrains from any allusion to his connection with the EVANS defalcation, which it declared was "no defalcation at all." Call you this backing your friends—HARTRANFT and EVANS?

THE officeholders at Philadelphia selected WILLIAM H. KEMBLE as the Pennsylvania member of their National Committee. This KEMBLE is the same man who wrote the following letter and is a warm supporter of the due bill candidate:

> "TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNA., HARRISBURG, March, 1867. }
>
> "MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. GEORGE O. EVANS. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. Yours,
>
> W. H. KEMBLE.
>
> "TO TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C."

Of course such a fellow as this ought to have a first-class chance in GRANT's committee. He knows how to put through claims of magnitude against the Treasury, and *he understands addition, division, and silence.*

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is an influential paper, and pretends to be opposed to GRANT and in favor of GREELEY; but it cannot be very anxious for his election, as it never omits an opportunity to revile the Democratic party, and insist as a condition of its support of him, the entire and complete abandonment of its organization. It must not presume after its vote has been cast, to share in the management of public affairs, or obtrude upon old-time Republicans who will surround and control "old white hat." It reiterates this in its latest issue in the following words:

> So far as Democrats are encouraged to believe that the election of GREELEY would be the restoration of their party to power, they are deceived.

This kind of talk won't win many votes. The party that puts nearly all the cash in a concern, has a right to a proportionate share of the dividends.

PEGGING AWAY.

GRANT and his minions in the two Houses of Congress appear to be fully resolved that, so far as they are concerned, the Habeas Corpus shall remain among the things of the past—a curiosity to be sought for by inquisitive folks when searching among the archives of the American people, in order to discover how easy a task it became to sap the foundations of their liberties.

The compliant Senate is to add by way of amendment to one of the appropriation bills, the Suspension bill so recently trampled under foot in the House. If the House refuses to concur, the Senate will adhere, and the bill will fail to become a law. Being an appropriation bill, the President will convene Congress in extra session on the very day of its adjournment, in the hope that blandishments or threats will overcome the virtue of the *twenty-three* liberals, who voted with our people on a recent occasion.

Of course Mr. NEGLEY will vote as Gen. GRANT orders; and thousands of people here, who pretend to love their country, will applaud his vote.

GRANT RENOMINATED.

As was almost universally predicted GRANT has received the nomination of his party at the Philadelphia Convention. Early in the month of May there was a diversion made against him, in the interest of Speaker BLAINE, or looking to some other man who could reunite the party. But the attempt was abandoned, as the power of Federal patronage was too great for it to make any headway.

But the causes that led to this diversion against GRANT more than a month ago, still remain, nor can they be wiped out by the jugglery of an enthusiastic nomination by his parisites and place holders—his servitors and henchmen, who in giving him the nomination were only seeking to make sure their own bread and butter.

GRANT is weak, and the shrewd men in his party know it, but with them it was a very serious question whether it would be safe to throw GRANT—as weak as he was—overboard, and take another man. They stood between two fires, both of which threatened to wither them if they stepped aside. They did the best they could under the circumstances, and chose GRANT for their standard bearer; assuming, by the act, all of the failures, blunders and abuses of his Administration. They are many and will cling to that Administration as tenaciously as did the shirt of NESSUS to its unhappy owner.

That the abler and more discerning men in the Radical party would have preferred some other man to GRANT—one possessing a *little* statemanship at least—does not admit of any sort of doubt—but they had no kind of control over its deliberations. A month before it convened this fact was patent. It was simply a mob of Federal office-holders who set the captains of the party at defiance, and howled down every proposition to make statesmanship a test of fitness for the Presidential office.

For the office-holders who mainly composed the Philadelphia Convention there was no choice but GRANT. They would naturally cling to office as long as possible. Had they discarded their chief their official heads would have paid the penalty; thus depriving them of all the opportunities for official pluckings and plunder, which will turn up during the next ensuing eight months in any event.

In nominating him they have at least a chance—a very slim one, however—of continuing in office for four years longer. These contingencies alone were all sufficient to make GRANT's henchmen faithful to him. And they were faithful to the end. But now comes the final act of the Presidential drama. GRANT has anything but plain sailing before him. He is on the quarter deck of a charnel ship, loaded down to the guards with a cargo of corruption, rank and odorous and offensive in the nostrils of every honest man.

It matters not what may be said—or how truthfully it may be said—about GRANT's personal honesty and character, there is not water enough in the broad ocean to wash out the damning fact, that his administration has been the most corrupt ever known in the annals of the country—that he is surrounded by men of the worst character, to whose counsel he listens and whose suggestions he puts in practice. The robberies of the public Treasury have reached nearly or quite a thousand millions of dollars, stolen either directly or indirectly from the people. Embezzlements, frauds and open robberies have been brought to light in every solitary department of the Government. For every ten rogues detected, not more than one has been punished. Indeed, instances are common when the very worst characters in the employ of the Government have been promoted to higher and more responsible offices, after their crimes had been laid unchallenged and undenied before the public.

These corrupt practices have been confined to no particular quarter. In the East and the West and the North and the South they have been carried on in the broad light of day, and no steps have been taken to put a stop to them or bring dishonest officials to justice, except in isolated cases where the thief was too poor and friendless to make his conviction and punishment a matter of political risk.

These things have had the effect of splitting the Republican party, a very respectable portion taking a decided stand against the Administration upon this precise issue. The friends of GRANT may try to laugh it down as much as they please, but the fact still exists, and its results will be fully realized when the ballots are counted in November next.

The fact that Grant has been the most conspicuous nepotist that a Republic ever produced has turned many friends away from him. He made it a point as soon as he was installed in office to appoint every relative that he had to office, in defiance of every sense of decency and propriety. Nor have the people forgotten that he freely accepted presents from all who offered them, and followed up that acceptance by appointing the donors to high or low offices, according to the value of their presents.

When President GRANT was elected, the people were disposed to be indulgent with him. They did not expect a professional soldier to exhibit all the great traits of statesmanship—but they did expect that he would maintain the dignity of the National Administration, and not disgrace it by practices that would be beneath the dignity of a private citizen, much less the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Having failed in this he has alienated his very best friends, and made it utterly impossible for the Democratic party to aid, in any way, in his re-election.

It may be that GRANT is the victim of misplaced and abused confidence, but inasmuch as he refused to listen to the counsel of those who were anxious that his Administration should be marked with wisdom, *that* plea will avail him nothing. There is no guaranty that he would not listen to these evil counsellors in the future as in the past. This impression is ineffacable in the minds of the majority of the people in the United States, and they have determined to have a change of Administration.

Perhaps the bulk of the Liberal Republicans would be willing to retain GRANT, if the corruption which has fastened upon the Government could be over-thrown without touching him. But this is manifestly impossible. Both must go together and both will go together.

The friends of Reform, honesty and economy in Government, could not have asked for a better candidate than Gen. GRANT to aid them in putting his corrupt Administration and characterless retainers out of power. The fact of his renomination makes it impossible for the Liberal Republicans to act with the Radical wing of the party.

The friends of true Reform, under whatever name they may be known, will find it an easy task to purge the Government of corruption, if they act wisely, unitedly, and upon undeviating principle. GRANT, above all other Radicals is the man to be beaten, and with his defeat will perish the corruptions which have grown to such enormous proportions during his term of office and under his very eyes.

The nomination of Senator HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, as Vice President, will not add any strength to the GRANT ticket, especially in Pennsylvania, where the people have been led to suppose that in case COLFAX was laid aside, one of her own citizens would have been chosen. It remains now for the Baltimore Convention to act with wisdom and discretion and the defeat of GRANT and WILSON will be a foregone conclusion.

THE PHILADELPHIA FRAUD.

The office-holders' Convention, recently in session at Philadelphia, has of course adopted a series of resolutions for domestic consumption. They contain 'brave words;' not many of them true, but good enough for that rather numerous class of followers who, shutting their eyes and opening their mouths, are ready to swallow any mixture with which the patent compounders of Radical nostrums may favor them.

According to this grand *hip-hip-hurrah*, the Republicans did all the work in suppressing the rebellion, and had the "unparalleled magnanimity" to give suffrage to the negroes; only deriving therefrom the trifling advantage of adding some four or five hundred thousand voters to their party organization. It "criminally punished no man for political offenses;" no indeed, not it; it only disfranchised the white men in ten States; placing all of them under the absolute power of the army, except only those whom it "warmly welcomed" after they had "proved their loyalty," by promising to vote for the Radical party. "It steadily decreased with a firm hand, the resultant discords of a great war, and initiated a wise policy towards the Indians," in utterly disregarding the official report made by GRANT to the President, and pursuing a course of tyranical oppression never equalled in the history of any civilized people, for the pure purpose of creating anew the discords which had entirely ceased; and in throwing open the settlers in the far West to attacks of the savages.

The "Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generally aided" by enormous gifts of public lands—in the profits of which members of Congress have largely participated; and at the same time these very "public lands have been given to actual settlers."

"A uniform national currency has has been provided" at a cost of nearly twenty-five millions of dollars annually paid to the National Banks. "Repudiation has been frowned down," by discrediting its own paper by refusing to redeem it in coin. "New bonds have been negotiated at lower rates" by paying the difference to favorite brokers, in the shape of a bonus on this very negotiation. "The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied" as shown by the defalcation of public officers, by the tens of millions. "The public debt has been reduced" more slowly than it was during the preceding administration. "A great financial crisis has been avoided," save on the celebrated Black Friday, when GRANT and his family made their pile. "Peace and plenty prevail through the land," while in defiance of law, GRANT's tools seize upon and imprison citizens without bail or mainprise. "Menacing foreign difficulties," such as the Alabama Claims, we are gravely given to understand, "have been peacefully and *honorably* compromised." We are glad to hear of this, but suggest with due modesty, that nobody but the Convention had the news—which up to the latest dates had not been confirmed.

"Complete liberty &c., should be established * * * by appropriate legislation" may be translated to mean that the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be permanently repealed, and every man who don't vote as the Radical leaders choose, shall go to jail. "Appropriate legislation" under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, they claim "can be safely entrusted only to the party that secured these amendments." As we have had some specimens of what *the party* in Congress is disposed to do on this subject, we are free to say that its action in the recent past, don't encourage a hope for anything but tyranny and outrage in the future. A purchaser of wood from a farmer, who objected that he had not complied with his contract, to bring it cut to what was called "farmer's length;" was told that with him "farmer's length;" meant any length that suited the farmer; we fear the Radicals will be disposed to snake in the whole tree; for legislation for some years back has certainly been any length which suited these Radical wood-choppers.

"But here is richness," as Mr. WACKFORD SQUEERS, Sr., was accustomed to remark: "Any system of civil service under which subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform, or *system of by-laws*, which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure to office."

Could the power of impudence farther go? Why, GRANT has been professedly trying his hand at this thing, and can't find any help in Congress but what comes from Democrats and Liberals; every out-and-out Grantite in both houses has laughed it to scorn. The latter clause of the resolution is mere surplusage, as so far as the Radicals are concerned, there is small fear of finding any of them possessed of the qualities deemed necessary even for a very short tenure of office.

They are "opposed to *further* grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies," after having squandered on these very corporations and monopolies enough land to make a territory larger than New York and all New England. We have next a great blow about the Republican party having accomplished what was practically done by the war of 1812–15—a war which was by no means favored by the progenitors of these people. Capital and labor are both promised great things, but the language is rather indefinite; the working men will probably comprehend it, as for the capitalists they will take it on trust. After a little more on the subject of the reduction of the public debt, and a dim hope expressed of a resumption of specie payments—itself an admission that the greenbacks have been practically repudiated—the convention indulges itself in a bow, and a half promise of woman suffrage.

We did honestly think that the modest assurance of these gentlemen, had been exhausted in the civil rights resolution—but not so—we underrated the motive power of the impudence which possess some people; and this effort of theirs is worthy of receiving the new style of emphasis, which one of our compositors devoted to a rebuke of negligent members of Congress—a double publication. We content ourselves, however, with a copy in Italic. Here is the precious thing:

> *"The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the States and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of a resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or national Government."*

By the bye, it occurs to us that the first sentence of the resolution is true enough. It respects one set of rights precisely as it does the other, by trampling both under foot; but in the second sentence it professes to disapprove all it has been doing, from the day Congress commenced its nefarious fight with President JOHNSON, up to the reception of the latest advices by telegraph from Washington city. After the miserable policy of the party has almost destroyed our commerce and blotted our flag from the ocean, we are greeted with a truism; and are told "It is the duty of the general Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship building."

But the last resolution is the culmination of the sublime in impudence, and absolutely throws the two previous ones, which challenged admiration on that account, completely into the shade; they "believe" [*what exaltation of faith,*] in the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, INCORRUPTIBLE INTEGRITY *Black Friday, and various presents from men afterwards paid by good offices,*] and illustrious services [St. Domingo, British Treaty, Nepotism &c.,] of ULYSSES S. GRANT, have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head we start today on a new march to victory."

Taking these resolutions as a complete whole, we must in all truth affirm, that for bold and shameless falsehood; for a daring iteration of promises already made and as often broken; and for spaniel like flattery of a mere man, and a very dull and stupid man at that, we defy the history of any free people to equal them. Such balderdash might suit the subjects of an absolute Monarch, but in the mouths of American citizens, in every point of view they are simply disgraceful.

THE community were startled yesterday morning by the announcement of the death of Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Allegheny, of neuralgia of the heart.

Mr. W. was an old resident of this city, having commenced his residence here in the spring of 1832, shortly after his admission to the Bar. He was a native of Greensburgh, in the adjoining county of Westmoreland, and had reached the age of 66 years.

Mr. WILLIAMS represented this county in the State Senate for three years, in the lower House two years, and represented the Allegheny district in Congress, to which he was elected in 1864, 1866 and 1868. In Congress he took an active part in the impeachment of President JOHNSON, and was one of the managers who conducted the case before the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS was a man of great learning in his profession, and for many years commanded as large practice. In his political views he was very decided; in his private life he was estimable, and highly esteemed by his intimate friends.

◆

MR. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, in his defense of GRANT, in reply to Senator SUMNER's charge of GRANT receiving presents, says that "it was while he was an officer of the army, while commanding General, that these presents were made and received." Now it so happens that on the 15th day of February, 1869, Mr. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD; who subsequently got a good office from GRANT, sent him a letter, in which in behalf of certain parties, he asks his acceptance of the inclosed testimonial:

[Inclosure.]

Mortgage and interest	$30,437 50
50,000 7-30 U. S. bonds, 1st series	54,725 00
Cash	19,847 50
Total	$105,000 00

The reply of GRANT was in these words:

> "WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.
>
> "DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 15th, inclosing me the handsome testimonial of the citizens of New York, with the names of all the too generous contributors to it, is received.
>
> "Through you I wish to thank the gentlemen whose names you have inclosed to me individually and collectively. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT."

◆

THE famine in Persia which now seems to be drawing near its close has been productive of an amount of misery almost unparallelled in modern times. Captain PIERSON, an Englishman who has recently travelled in that unhappy country, describes the last stage of the famine as worse than the first. On his journey from Shiraz to Teheran he found the road strewn with half-eaten corpses; cannibalism was very prevalent, and starvation had aroused the usually peaceable inhabitants to despair, and brigandage and other crimes of violence were rife all along the roads. In the capital alone, out of a population of eighty thousand at least twenty thousand had fallen victims to the famine and its attendant diseases.

◆

THE South Carolina Legislature recently passed a law which, as interpreted by State officers, imposed a penalty of fine and imprisonment upon "all pastors of corporate churches" who should publicly preach and pray without taking out a license. Taxation under this carpet-bag Legislature has depleted the State Treasury, and left the schools without support, while the Lunatic Asylum, which of all institutions should have been kept open at the present time, has been left absolutely without support. To take away the pastor's right to preach, or to impose a tax on him for preaching, is, however, so outrageous and evident an abuse of power that at last the Attorney-General had been forced to recede from his opinion that the license law applied to clergyman.

◆

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading conservative journal in Virginia, has come to this conclusion:

> A mere glance at the situation must convince the most ardent personal supporters of Mr. Greeley that even with the indorsement of the Baltimore Convention he will not be able to carry one-half of the Democratic vote of the North. Nor will that vote go to Grant; but it will go to some third candidate. A dissatisfied and indignant faction of the party will make a nomination of their own, if for no other purpose than to keep a remnant of the party together and preserve the Democratic organization.

THE San Francisco *Abendpost* disposes of the false rumors about the "GREELEY enthusiasm" on the Pacific coast in the following manner:

> The *New-Yorker Journal* is endeavoring, in company with the *California Democrat*, to prove that Greeley is very popular on the Pacific coast, and the candidate of the Germans here. We can assure the *Journal* that we do not know one single German here who is swerving to the side of Greeley, or who is at all likely to vote for this temperance lunatic and eccentric individual.

THE GREELEY State Committee of Indiana, of which Mr. C. M. Allen is chairman, has invited the Democratic Committee to meet them in conference previous to the meeting of the Democratic State Convention. They expect to form a coalition party and divide the nominations for state officers between them.

THE Washington *Patriot* thinks that CHARLES R. BUCKALEW will be the magnetic centre to which not only the great Democratic mass will willingly tend, but who will attract all the particles of discontent with which the attrition of Republicanism is filling the atmosphere.

THE Erie *Observer* says, in commenting on the political situation:

> We have taken some pains to ascertain Democratic sentiment in this State on the subject of the Cincinnati nominations, and find the party nearly of one accord in favor of a regular ticket.

THE Syracuse *Standard*, an independent Republican journal, rejects the Philadelphia platform and ticket. It says:

> We repudiate the action of the Convention and decline to support its nominees.

August Belmont on the Situation.

The following appears in the Cincinnati papers:

CINCINNATI, June 5.

In view of the unfriendly comments and unjust aspersions indulged in recently by Western papers, of the Hon. August Belmont, I have obtained his permission to publish the following letters, written me by him, as of their respective dates. The exalting desire of some pin-feather journalists to force me to a position on the Greeley question is affecting, and coupled with the facts and arguments of Mr. Belmont, is calculated to bring one to a posture; but I don't know so well about Democrats obtaining their political medicine from the new drug store of Halstead & McLean, especially with such a coating of asafœtida upon it as surrounds the Greeley pill, for it is only fishy Democrats that like such bait. However, as a nervine to my sporting friend of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, I will say that I prefer Greeley to his Mr. Hendricks, the champion traitor of his day, and as between Grant and Greeley, am decidedly opposed to any more centralism.

C. W. WOOLLEY.

LONG ISLAND, May 21, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter of the 17th inst. reached me here, and in reply I beg to express to you my thanks for the flattering confidence which you manifest for my judgment and sincerity of purpose.

I may err in my appreciation of the difficulties which surround us, but I can say, without egotism, that I merit your good opinion as to the sincerity of my attentions. So much am I impressed with the fatal consequences in store for our common country by the re-election of Grant that I could willingly vote for my deadliest enemy in order to prevent such a catastrophe. The nomination of Greeley is one of those stupendous mistakes which it is difficult even to comprehend; but it is now an accomplished fact, and we have to deal with it as best we can. I take it for granted that all thinking men have come to the conclusion by this time that the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore will either elect Grant by the people—in case of Greeley's withdrawal—or throw the election into the House, if Greeley should stand a poll, and then, also, Grant will sure to be elected. If the Convention can be got to nominate Greeley at Baltimore, with anything like unanimity, the large body of the Democratic party throughout the country will vote for him, and we shall have enough Republican voters to make the election more than probable, even if we should lose one-tenth of our vote by defection and apathy.

Whether this nomination can be brought about remains a serious question, and I am not able even to form a judgment on this point at this early day. At present many leading men and party organs, besides a very large portion of the German vote, are bitterly opposed to him. Between now and the 9th of July, Greeley's strength must show an increase or decline, and it will then be for our Convention to adopt what course may be deemed wisest. Though he is to me almost the most objectionable person whom the Liberals could select, still I am decidedly of the opinion that our best policy will be to indorse the Cincinnati platform and ticket. This is the general feeling in this State, and our delegation to Baltimore is, by a large majority, composed of Greeley men. As our delegation votes as a unit, you may set the vote of New York down as almost certain for Greeley. I was not at Rochester, and have been left off the list of delegates, most probably on account of the hostile position of the *World* and *Staats Zeitung* against the Cincinnati nominees, as the delegation undoubtedly was selected with but that one idea of making it sure for Greeley. A most absurd story has, for years past, been started and generally credited—that I am a large shareholder in the *World*, and control its tendencies. I have never held a single share in it, and do not exercise any influence over its editorials.

Should circumstances shape themselves so that the Liberals desert the Cincinnati ticket between now and July, and that we see a chance for success by a separate ticket, then I hope the choice will fall on Groesbeck. He, with Sanford Church or J. Q. Adams, would make a stronger ticket than any other combination.

Yours, very truly,
AUGUST BELMONT.

NEW YORK, June 1.

MY DEAR SIR—* * * Greeley has so far not lost strength in our State, and the meeting of the Free Traders night before last, though composed of many of our best citizens, did not have any outside effect. Their plan of making a new nomination will amount to nothing.

Yours, very truly,
AUGUST BELMONT.

Chief Justice Thompson.

The New York *Tribune* pays the following tribune to this upright and learned jurist:

> It is of another part of the Pennsylvania Democratic action we desire to say a single word to day. The people of that Commonwealth at the coming election have, by their votes, to fill a post far more important than that of a three years' Governor. They have to choose a Judge of the Supreme Court for fifteen years, and the same wise forecast, the same really conservative feeling which was shown in the choice for Governor, is manifested in that of Judge. The candidate is the present Chief-Justice, who, elected in 1857, is now drawing near the end of his term. No one familiar with the political and juridical history of our sister State need be told who James Thompson is. As far back as 1834, when it was an honor to be a member of Legislature, Mr. Thompson, amid a host of brilliant colleagues, was Speaker of the Lower House. In the spring of the following year he was chosen by the Governor—juridical appointments being then in his gift—President of a District Court, where he remained till 1844, when he was elected to Congress. He was then the colleague, and the esteemed colleague, of such men as John Quincy Adams, Governor McDowell, Cobb, Winthrop, Douglas, and the Ingersolls. Mr. Lincoln served with him, and they were friends. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in 1851 retired from Congress, declining a renomination. In 1857, Judge Thompson was, by popular election, placed upon the Supreme Court bench, and his career there is a very bright part of the juridicial history of his native State. It is the proper complement to the nomination of Mr. Buckalew to choose such a man as this to stand by his side. A character beyond reproach—a political record, so far as a Judge can have one, which no loyal man can question—no affiliation to the men or sets of men who have done and are doing so much to soil the fair fame of Pennsylvania—intellect in its prime—all these, and the unbounded confidence of those who know him best, make him the fit companion of the statesman who, if all signs do not fail and the grand experiment of political co-operation and reconciliation succeeds, will rescue the great Commonwealth from the spoilers.—*State and Federal.*

WHY?

BY ANNA BOYNTON AVERILL.

Earth, thou art perfect and fair;
  Life, thou art perfect and sweet;
Soul, thou art rightfully heir;
  Is not thy rapture complete?
Why, from the manifold joys
  That hie to the morning of day,
From sorrows that strengthen and save,
  Turn'st thou, expectant, away?

I stand in the fresh morning lands;
  Dew stars in the grass at my feet;
Buds and white bloom in my hands;
  About me sweet song-pulses beat.
From the far depths of the sky
  A glory is rising for me
A royal and roseate dawn
  Tinting the hills and the sea.

Youth with its gladness is here.
  Time with its treasures' untold,
Toil with its promise and cheer,
  Love that will never grow cold.
Yet out of this sweetness and warmth,
  I fade, and I follow afar
A voice that is vague as a dream,
  A light that is faint as a star.

Mystery waveth her wand
  Over the knowledge I crave,
And the shadow that stayeth her hand
  Hovereth over a grave.

—[June Atlantic.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Professor Palmieri's Description of the Phenomena.

A correspondent of the London Times sends to that journal an account of a lecture recently delivered in Naples by Professor Palmieri, who remained on Mount Vesuvius for the purpose of making scientific observations during the late eruption.

"The terrible conflagration of the 26th of April, said the Professor, may be regarded as the finale of the eruption which began on the 1st of January, 1871, and has lasted, with alternations, up to the present time. It generally happens that the eruptions, which are small and gentle at their commencement, terminate with great violence, carrying destruction to human dwellings and devastation to the country. Among the most fearful eruptions which history records was that of 1631. It is related that on that occasion four thousand human beings were killed, and six thousand animals, cattle and sheep. Three centuries had elapsed since the mountain had given signs of activity, grass grew in the very craters, and shepherds took their flocks there to pasture. Thus it happened that, taken unexpectedly, many were swallowed up in the abyss which was opened; many were drowned or buried in the fiery flood, and others were destroyed by the pumice and burning stones which were vomited out of the summit and from other mouths. In strong centrical eruptions—by which is to be understood those which come from the upper cone of Vesuvius—great fissures are usually produced, which eject matter from as many different mouths, the lowest of which are the most dangerous. Such was the case with the recent eruption; for on the night of the 26th of April a mouth was opened in the long fissure which had been made previously. The opening of this mouth formed, as it were, a hill in the Atrio del Cavallo resembling a chain of small mountains, and from underneath the lava issued calmly and rapidly, like a river of fire, while from the principal cone was ejected a continuous and violent shower of lava, smoke, ashes and other fiery projectiles which rose to the height of 1,500 metres (between 5,000 and 6,000 feet), while the mountain thundered terrible. Many had gone on that day and evening to see the lava, several of whom the Professor had endeavored to dissuade from entering the Atrio del Cavallo. Those who arrived later and remained until after midnight became the victims of their curiosity. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning the Atrio opened with a fearful roar, and from the new mouth issued the lava with great impetuosity, wrapped in a cloud of 'boiling' smoke, ashes and red-hot stones. Those wretched persons who were there were scalded by the smoke and wounded by the projectiles;some of them died immediately, others later. Of the others who remained on the farther side no traces remained, they having been swallowed up and buried by the burning stream. On the night of the 26th of April the lava precipitated itself into the Fosso della Vetrana, and, descending on the incline of the mountain over former beds of lava, invaded St. Sebastiano, Massa di Somma and Coreola in the Cupa Giorvano, so called because, as it is said, that famous painter had a villa there. From 1852 to the present time the lava has filled up the Fossa della Vetrana to the height of two hundred metres; if further additions be made hereafter, the Observatory must be destroyed, as the last lava is only a few metres under its level. The lava here has the breadth of a kilometre, and on the banks of this river of fire—a remarkable and novel phenomenon—small craters have been formed by the lava, which thundered like the principal crater, and ejected smoke, ashes and stones to the height of seventy or eighty metres. The velocity of the lava varies from one hundred and eighty metres a minute to a few millimetres, depending much on the condition of the land being quicker on the incline, less so on the plain and where there are obstacles. Issuing in a liquid form from the mouths it runs with great velocity, but slackens its pace as it advances, cooling gradually, and forming, as it were, a skin on the surface. When the lava ceased, Vesuvius continued to eject ashes and pumice, and still thundered; then the roaring ceased, and the rain of ashes decreased in quantity. Afterwards came heavy storms, which are commonly dangerous, as they are the occasion of great floods, which carrying down the ashes and pumice which cover the mountain complete the ruin of the lands which have been spared by the lava. After the eruption of 1631, the floods were so strong that the damage done by them was not less than that occasioned by the lava, and the lands of those who suffered were exempted from taxes for ten years, like those which were damaged by fire.

"The beautiful country near Vesuvius which has been exposed to the recent conflagration is now a scene of squalid desolation. The harvest of this year is absolutely lost, and of that of next year we cannot indulge any cheerful hope. During the late eruption a report was spread that the crater of Vesuvius had become an electric pile. That report was exaggerated, but the currents of electricity developed in the volcano were very strong. These phenomena do not accompany all eruptions. In this, the latest, the Professor observed a large quantity lightning which flashed in the great pile of smoke and ashes which rose from the crater.

"The lava is now firm—is spent and yet smokes—not to be wandered at after so recent an eruption. We have seen the lava of 1858 still smoking in several places. These jets of smoke are call 'fumaroli.' These smoke holes are communications between the upper crust of the lava, which has hardened, and the internal mass, still incandescent. Around these holes are formed sublimates of oxide of copper, of chloric acid, of sal ammonia, of sulphur, &c., which invest the lava with forms and colors at times the most beautiful. The Professor said he had analyzed the smoke which rose from the lava and had discovered that it dissolves in salt water. From this he inferred that the waters of the sea are disturbed by those terrible convulsions, and are mingled with the fire."

A Celestial Marriage.

[Boston Post.]

The vermilion edict has been issued declaring that the Emperor of China is to be wedded, and mandarins of buttons of every color prostrate themselves and kiss the ground before the bulletin of yellow silk which announces the determination of the Empress Dowager to invest the cousin of the Sun with the full dignity of matrimony and its accompanying powers. Three decrees, in fact, are required to make known this august decision. The first names the bride, Alute, a maiden of illustrious descent; the second appoints three assistant spouses, members of the Imperial harem; and the third directs the college of astronomers and board of rites and ceremonies to select a particularly auspicious day in October next for the celebration of the bridal. Pomp and circumstance may well herald and accompany such an event, for it marks the assumption of hereditary power by a ruler whose title is the Son of Heaven, whose dominion is the Central Kingdom, who is the god and the father of his people, the Lord of a Myriad Years, and to whom all potentates of the outer barbarism yield constructive allegiance and approach his presence, if at all, only with profound obeisance. To such it is fit that the sun, moon and planets, his near relations should extend their most favorable countenance on the important occasion, and the Le-poo is warned that its calculations of opposition and conjunction must be undertaken with the skill and care of Copernicus himself, to avoid errors in this momentous affair.

It is, moreover, an event of unusual significance, inasmuch as it marks the accession of the infant Emperor to the privileges of his majority, with which he assumes all the powers of his rank. By the Chinese method of reckoning, which counts a child one year of age at the moment of birth, this celestial bridegroom is now seventeen; but if the Queen-mother has rightly estimated his ability to manage his own domestic affairs, there need be no doubt of his capacity to conduct even the most perplexing business of State. For there can be few matters requiring greater force of character than the preservation of peace in a harem which includes a niece as first wife and an aunt as subsidiary. It also introduces a new element into Chinese politics, since now for the first time can be expected a definite decision concerning the rights of foreign nations to association on an equality, and the admission of Ambassadors to the Imperial presence erect, contrary to the custom which compels them to approach the yellow screen on their knees, striking the earth with their foreheads. Alute is granddaughter of a Minister who hated "foreign devils," with his whole soul and strove with his whole strength against the opening of China to the outside world; and if the Empress elect has inherited this disposition and is possessed of a turn of mind for politics, the effect of her influence may extend far beyond the limits of the Flowery Kingdom. But we may hope for the best from the happy conjunction of planets which the Imperial astronomers will secure, and proffer in advance our congratulations upon the happy event which will so soon set every joss-house and pagoda ablaze with lanterns, and rend the air of the Central Kingdom with the joyous sound of gongs and bombs and crackers, celebrating the accession of a new ruler of the Celestials.

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Arrival of the New Viceroy in India

The Bombay Gazette of April 29 contains the following:

"On Friday afternoon Lord Northbrook arrived in Bombay in her Majesty's ship Glasgow. The harbor wore a beautiful appearance, many ships being decorated with ensigns and streams of bunting. His lordship must have been impressed with the first glimpse of Bombay. In the distance palms formed a background to a picture wherein the chief objects were native and European soldiers, native chiefs finely dressed, natives with scarcely any clothing at all, flags, military officers, crowds of civilians in morning dress, and numerous ladies gaily dressed. When he landed he was received by the Commander-in-Chief. He was escorted up the steps on the face of the pier by the Political Secretary to the Bombay government, and Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, the Governor's private secretary. He was introduced to one or two native chiefs, who were present in oriental grandeur of jewels and followers, and to the principal citizens of Bombay. His lordship's first few steps on Indian soil were taken amid a storm of cheers and congratulations and the noise of a battery of guns stationed close by. He bowed right and left, and appeared beside himself with pleasure and excitement. When he had walked to the end of the long crimson carpet that stretched from the landing-place to his carriage, he was received with a new outburst of cheering. His lordship reviewed everything with the keenest interest in the native quarter, and the natives reciprocated so far as they could. On Saturday he went through the Crawford markets, and said they surpassed anything of the kind he had ever seen in London. He inspected the plans and report of the Elphinstone estate, and afterwards went over the works, accompanied by Sir William Mereweather and Mr. Ormiston, the engineer. He was astonished at the great extent of the work done, and expressed his pleasure at the way it had been accomplished. He admired the new public buildings of Bombay, and was pleased generally with the city. In the evening he drove to Apollo Bunder, and afterwards to the bandstand, where he was warmly received, especially by the Parses round about, who raised a hearty chear. Lord Northbrook's appearance, which is very businesslike, has created an impression in his favor in Bombay."

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Lincoln's Love Affairs.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, apropos of Col. Lamon's New Life of Abraham Lincoln, reveals the complicated story of the late President's love affairs, from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln's youth was as beset with tender anxieties as his riper years were burdened with political and military contests. It was in 1832 that he met his first love, Ann Rutledge, a young and modest girl of 19, whom all unite in praising. She was, however, engaged to another and refused Lincoln, only to be fated to pine away and die, because of her apparent desertion by her lover. This affected Lincoln so acutely that he became insane, and was held in careful custody for a long time; and he was never precisely the same man afterward. In 1836 he met and admired Miss Mary Owens, a proud, handsome woman, to whom he offered himself, and after being accepted conditionally, was soon refused in the most approved style. The future President now brought his broken heart and wounded pride to the feet of Miss Mary Todd, whom Stephen A. Douglas was "courting" at the same time, and she accepted Lincoln as the most likely to become President—that being the measure of her ambition. Before the marriage, however, Lincoln managed to fall in love again with Miss Matilda Edwards, and offered to release Miss Todd from her engagement; but a reconciliation was effected, and in the course of twenty years Mary Lincoln realized the dream of her life.

FIRST LOVE.

If, framed by the power of some magic spell,
  From the glint of the golden sun.
A palace should rise, and a voice should tell
  That the house I had ordered was done,—
If its ruby paved halls should resound to the tread
  Of the happiest spirits that be,—
With soul by the richest of harmony fed,
  And beauty in all I could see;
With splendor like this I would willingly part,
  If thereby some power from above,
Would give me again and forever, my heart,
  As it was when first captive to love.

I remember distinctly how golden the glow
  Of the sun beams that played with the stream;
How every hour passed with a rhythmical flow,
  And every slight thought was a dream;
And the jubilant tide of the moments that fled,
  Was as perfect in heavenly rhyme,
As though it had flowed o'er an emerald bed,
  From the musical fountain of time.
My palace was built in the clouds, as they rolled
  Through the great arch of ether above,
And the ground that I trod seemed all covered with gold,
  When I felt the first magic of love.

Now I scorn not to tell of the beautiful eyes
  Of the maiden who made me her slave,
For in their bright depths were reflected the skies,
  And the ultramarine of the wave;
And her smile was as sweet as the nature she owned,
  And her voice divine music to me,—
Ah, I fancied her song with the angels intoned,
  From the stars to the depths of the sea!
'Twas the love of a boy that just opened the gate
  Where only good angels go in,
And the whim of a girl that turned loving to hate,
  And a soul that was spotless, to sin.

FASHION NOTES.

TRAVELING DRESSES.

So many new fashions, or rather old fashions revarnished, are crowded upon us that it is difficult to be fully in fashion without putting on full sail. The zebras that travel with the circus this season will be in the height of fashion, for striped materials are in favor for travelling dresses this season. Bayadere stripes across the goods are seen in rich camel's hairs, Algerine and goat's hair fabrics; but lengthwise stripes prevail in pongees, mohair and in washing goods, such as linen, batiste and seersucker. Various shades of wood brown and dust-color in inch-wide stripes of two tints are the first choice for traveling suits; after these cool gray shades are chosen. The handsomest importations are striped India cashmeres or camel's hair cloth of light fabric, and those are usually imported ready-made, to be worn over a solid-colored silk skirt of the same shade or black. Plain camel's hair without stripes if made into jaunty little overskirts and sleeveless sacques with capes. Round braid, fringe, and woolen guipure lace of the same shade are the trimmings. Very tasteful suits for traveling are also made with polonaises of smooth French cashmere or of all-wool delaine in clear gray and sage green shades, trimmed with gray guipure lace and rows of guipure insertion set in the garment, with the goods cut out beneath it. A black or brown silk trimmed plainly with kilt pleating completes the costume.

Less expensive suits are made of striped mohair and an imitation of goat's hair in alternate stripes of ecru and nut brown. These fabrics are very serviceable, as they do not rumple, and their smooth surface repels dust. A simple polonaise, such as the Marguerite, and a single skirt, is the style most often chosen for these suits. In many cases the skirt is a solid color, trimmed with bias striped flounces or bands like the polonaise. Slight ladies who prefer two skirts select the Berlin costume with French blouse, two skirts and a sleeveless sacque with cape.

For short excursions during the summer the pale buff suits of last year will be superseded by costumes of deeper tints—flax gray, tea color and wood browns. Linens are most stylish when striped at intervals with a deeper shade than the ground, or with black. Whole suits are made of these fabrics, but ladies economically disposed purchase merely a polonaise to wear with dark silk skirts, and the Marguerite Dolly Vardin polonaises is the model for the garment. The lowest priced polonaise found ready made at the furnishing houses are those of gray glazed linen. Suits of seersucker—a sort of gingham with stone gray and bluish grounds striped with white—are simply and neatly made with a graceful polonaise and ruffled skirt.

The talma is the most convenient extra wrap for travelers, as it is easily put off and on. Linen dusters and overalls, large enough to cover the entire suit and protect it from dust, are made of thick "blay linen." Gray is the best color. Large pearl buttons fasten the entire front.

Shade hats of thick coarse-looking Mackinaw and rough and ready will be worn for traveling this season. For very young ladies these are of sailor shape, with upturned brim, trimmed with a band of sage green, plum color or brown ribbon, with a curled ostrich tip far back on the left side. The Rubens flat, with wider brim turned up on one side, and the cooly, shaped like an inverted bowl, are also worn. With very dressy traveling suits turquois silk hats, and fine colored straws, matching the costume, are worn in the new shapes that serve both as bonnets and round hats. The favorite veil is of gray grenadine, a square, sometimes edged with Tom Thumb fringe, thrown over the bonnet, with one point falling low in front, while the other three corners are fastened back over the chignon with a jet, or shell dagger. Undressed kid gloves with long wrist, fastened by three buttons, are selected for traveling gloves. A wide Marie Antoinette frill of white cambric, or else the standing English collar or linen, completes the costume. If a silk cravat is used it should be white, or else some quiet color that will not be conspicuous.

VARIETIES FOR TOURISTS.

Red Russia leather is in favor at present for many articles useful to tourists, such as bags, belts, fans, and the walking-stick handle of umbrellas. There is also a fancy to suspend things from the belt, and chatelain hooks are shown for fans, bags, vignettes and parasols. For toilet articles, the inexpensive canvas bags, bound with Russia leather, are chosen. Large necessaires of the fragrant leather, with many pockets for toilet articles. Pocket necessaires for gentle men are of dark leather, with tiny glass, scissors, and shell mustache comb and tweezers. Circular boxes for collars were shown in three sizes of Russia leather, and of canvas with Russia trimmings. A beautiful box of jewels has gilt handles and a secret drawer of satin-wood. For European travelers is a pair of candlesticks that screw together, to be carried in a bag or the pocket.

FRONT RUSSE EMBROIDERY, ETC.

Ladies going into the country supply themselves with fanciful needlework with which to while away rainy mornings and the leisure hours of long summer days. The favorite caprice this summer is for the point Russe embroidery. It is very easily done, consisting of simple back stitches and chain stitch on cloth; applications of velvet complete most patterns. It is used for lambrequins for brackets, mantel shelves, draperies for wall baskets and carriage baskets, table covers, round mats for flower pots, afghans and babies' blankets.

Quantities of guipure lace work are also in store for summer mornings on the piazza, and many pretty things will be made of the honey-comb or waffle canvas, ornamented with quaint designs in colored Saxony yarn done in simple darning stitches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thick repped belts, embroidered with fine jet, are worn with blouse-waists. They are usually fastened by a jet buckle.

Swiss muslin hats for children and young girls are made on a stiff net frame. The prettiest have a succession of fluted ruffles, with the centre finished by an Alsatian bow of the muslin edged with Valenciennes.

Very small figures are now preferred for Dolly Varden polonaises. The prettiest for summer evening wear are of white foulard with pink rose buds.

THE PRIMA DONNAS.

Louise Kellogg, Minnie Hauck, Lucca, Patti—$1,500 and $2,000 per Night.

A correspondent of one of the London fashion magazines writes a pleasant letter from the continent concerning the movements of the leading operatic singers, to which we may prefix a statement of the great success achieved by Miss Kellogg at her recent reappearance in London. Kellogg was warmly received at Drury Lane, singing in "Lucia" to a crowded house.

Of Minnie Hauck we are told that she won great encomiums in Moscow, and she is now under engagement for three seasons at the Grand Opera in Vienna, where she is a deserved favorite. It is rather a coincidence at so exclusive a house as the Hot Opera Theatre, the Conservatoire of Austria, where no Italian or French libretto is allowed, though they use the music, that the prima donna and the *prime tenor* should be both Americans.

This winter, for the first time, Patti went to Moscow for her fourth season in St. Petersburg. The *impressario* paid all expenses and gave the prima donna £400 a night. He made a large sum, for the Muscovites fought for the places as stubbornly as the Poles for liberty, and with better success, for about one in ten did get a place. If the audience had a fault, it was that of being too appreciative; they stifled the air with applause, and nearly killed the artistes with "recalls."

Between Moscow and St. Petersburgh, Patti sung last season forty-two nights. One night she was unable to appear, and the result was that the night was a blank, as the audience would "listen to no one else. All the city called next day to leave cards of condolence. "Don Giovanni," "Trovatore" and "Romeo" are the great Russian favorite, and her success as "Juliet" was tremendous.

On the occasion of her benefit the Diva was recalled forty-two times, was nearly stifled under heaps of flowers, received splendid gifts from the Emperor and the city, and was escorted home by all young Russia.

The rest of the company in Russia is as good as Europe now offers; it includes, Grazioni and Nicolina, each of whom receives 80,000 francs for the season. They are now singing for twelve nights in Vienna, where the *furore* is equal to that of the "City of the Czar." The prices are enormous, and the Marquis de Caux paid $7 for a box, to hear his own wife sing in "Rigoletto."

THE TOILETTE

About which Vienna is now in a state of madness is the ball dress worn by La Patti in the third act of "La Traviata." It is thus described: First, make a complete dress with a long train of rich white silk; then trim the front breadth with narrow flounces of white tulle, laid on in very full single pleats; cover the train with a flowing train of tulle (double); fasten it to the sides with knots of white satin ribbon (five on each side); place one large festoon of tulle on the front of the skirt like an apron, reaching quite to the knees, or rather below, fastened quite up to the waist on each hip; dot this festoon all over with blossoms of the mauve and white cyclamen, and edge it with a deep fringe of the same flowers; also, place a boquet of the same in the knots of ribbon that fasten the train at the sides. Trim the sleeves (very short ones) and corsage with tulle, and dot with blossoms, with bouquet on left shoulder; also on the left side of the head a drooping bouquet of the same, fastened by a large butterfly in diamonds and emeralds; from shoulder to shoulder of the corsage was a line of diamond stars. A necklace of three rows of pearls, with a pendant of pearls and diamonds, earrings of one large pearl set in diamonds. No bracelets but very long gloves. A beautiful white lace fan completed this lovely toilette, of which every lady in Vienna is now busy in making a copy, and quite right, too—it was admitted in the "omnibus box" to be the costume of the year.

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The Zanzibar Hurricane.

The hurricane which took place at Zanzibar on the 15th of April was far more disastrous than at first reported. One account says that, besides the shipping, all the clove and cocoanut plantations are for the present completely ruined, and it will take very many years before the damage suffered by the estates can be repaired, and the inhabitants can scarcely escape a famine The unusual veering of the wind from WSW to S made it not a little puzzling in the absence of trustworthy data from other points, in the track of the hurricane, to fix its centre with reference to the town of Zanzibar, and trace its course. But if the accounts from Bagamayo and Kokotoni are to be depended on, it would appear that its direction was from N. E. to S. W.; that its centre passed nearly over the town, Kokotoni and Baganmyo being nearly equi-distant from the centre, the former 20 and the latter 25 miles north of the vortex. The radius of the storm was probably limited to a small area, but the authentic data are necessary to complete its extent with accuracy. Another account states that the loss in the harbor of shipping and native craft was very great. When the storm began there were at anchor in the harbor the following ships, etc.: The Shah Allum, frigate the Secudder Shah, corvette; the El Aladjidi, screw steamer, formerly the Sea King, or Shenandoah; the Sultana, screw steamer, and the Star, screw steamer; all belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, as well as several small steamers; the Adele O'Swald, from Hamburg; the Bushire merchant country ship, from Bombay; the Lobelia, from London, 623 tons the Abydos, steamer, of London, besides about 150 dhows and native crafts, partly ready to sail with valuable cargoes, principally cloves, for Bombay and the Northern coast of Arabia. When the hurricane subsided the only vessel left afloat was the Abydos, steamer. The estimated loss of $25,000,000 on land and sea is regarded by some as too low.

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SYDNEY SMITH, preaching a charity sermon, frequently repeated the assertion that, of all nations, Englishmen were most distinguished for generosity and love of their species. The collection happened to be inferior to his expectation, whereupon he said that he had evidently made a great mistake—that his expression should have been that they were distinguished for the love of their specie.

TO-MORROW.

BY MRS. S. B. M. PIATT.

Keep lovely in that painted scene,
  There where false water quivers bright,
There where false-fruited trees are green,
  Far from the sharp Dawn's dreary light,
  Our dear Illusion of To-night!

Only with lamps between we meet,
  With silence in your steps you stay;
A Player, seeming young and sweet,
  That have to play a bitter play—
  Near, yet forever far away.

You, in your borrowed hair's fair bloom;
  You, in your mask of white and red;
You, in mock jewels—bud and bloom,
  Torn from To-Day, with odors dead,
  Will stain the shining stage you tread!

We tremble as we feel you start,
  So dimly glittering toward your eyes;
For this dark drama, this gerce part,
  Where coffins blood, and tearful cries
  Must pass you in your pageantries.

Ah! lovely in that painted scene,
  There where false water quivers bright,
There where false-fruited trees are green,
  Far from the sharp Dawn's dreary light,
  Stay, dear Illusion of To-Night!

A Touching Incident.

During one of the most tremendous snowstorms ever witnessed here last winter, writes a Newfoundland correspondent, a poor widow left her home in search of her only son, a boy of sixteen years of age, who had gone out in the morning wood cutting, with several others. Unable to bear her anxieties, the poor mother rushed out into the blinding snow drift, hoping to find her boy, and that her feeble arms might in some way help him homeward. After struggling on for several miles she met the party, who were on their return. By this time she was utterly exhausted and unable to retrace her steps. What was to be done? She sank down in the snow, worn out with fatigue and hunger. The little party of boys were quite unable to bear her among them homeward, and to remain with her would have been certain death to all. It was agreed that they should cover her as well as possible and return to the village for help. Her son, however, nobly refused to leave his mother, though to remain was in all probability certain death. When the lads gave the alarm in the village a number of men, at the peril of their lives, went out to rescue the mother and her son. Their efforts to find them were for several days fruitless. They were finally found under a cliff, frozen to death and locked in one another's arms. "In death they were not divided" for theirs was a "love stronger than death." It would be difficult to find a more touching instance of self-sacrificing affection than this one, taken from "the short and simple annals of the poor."

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The Surrender of Sedan.

The following is the letter recently written by the ex-Emperor Napoleon, explaining the surrender of Sedan:

GENERAL:—Holding myself, as I do, responsible before the country for the institutions of the Empire, I only recognise judgments which have been pronounced by the people regularly consulted. It is not my duty to appreciate the report of the Commission of Inquiry on the capitulation of Sedan. I confine myself to recalling to the principal witnesses of that catastrophe the critical position in which we found ourselves. The army commanded by the Duke of Magenta had nobly performed its duty. It had struggled heroically against an enemy twice its number. When it was forced back on the walls of the town, and even into the town itself, it left 14,000 dead and wounded covering the field of battle on which I had witnessed the contest. The situation then became desperate, but the honor of the army was saved by the gallantry it had displayed. I exercised my right as sovereign in order ing the parliamentary flag to be raised, and I am fully prepared to bear the responsibility of that act. The destruction of 60,000 more men would not have saved France. The sublime devotion of officers and soldiers would have been uselessly sacrificed. We had then to obey a cruel but inexorable necessity. It wounded my heart, but gave me an easy conscience. Be assured, General, of my sentiments.

NAPOLEON.

CAMDEN PLACE, May 12, 1872.

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Prince Arthur.

Prince Arthur of England has made the second visit of his life to Liverpool, the chief seaport of his realms; and the enterprising journal of that place tells in the brief space of five close columns a little about the reception given him by the municipality and nobility. We know something how it is ourselves, but with merely a polite assumption of regard for kingly presences it is impossible to inspire our masters of ceremonies or Jenkinses who do the literary embellishment with that spirit of reverence which the lord-loving Briton inherits and keeps adding to with his beef and ale, and on this occasion the Prince witnessed again the manifestations of that royal orthodoxy which never harbors a doubt of "the divinity that doth hedge a king." The royal guest was taken to the parks, churches, Public buildings, bazaars, police quarters and the Mayor's palace, where he wound up with a grand banquet in the select company of the truly great in Liverpool, and was toasted and talked to and caressed and flattered until he was sure he was a king by nature as well as by accident. After it was all over he telegraphed to his mother, the Queen, the following touching message: "Splendid reception, everything satisfactory, splendid day;" to which she responded that "she was deeply moved," for even Queens are but human.

◆

ICE factories are succeeding at the South. Most of the machines used in this manufacture are of French invention, and have in France attracted much attention and been very favorably reported upon. If the South really can be supplied by artificial means at a reasonable rate with ice, it will add greatly to the comfort of her people, and obviate the frequent failure of supplies and high prices.

A TRAGEDY recently took place at Camp Reynolds, Angell Island, near San Francisco, which affords materials of horror, mystery and romance to surpass any of the most sensational current fictions, even though they went unembellished. A social club was organized among the soldiers and a reception was given, at which fifteen or twenty couples from the city was present. At the entertainment was Miss Emma Spher, a sunny girl of sixteen, who was evidently delighted with everything which the occasion afforded. After the dancing came the supper, and while she sat gayly talking with a circle of friends, the room being full of guests, Fritz Kimmel, a soldier, came behind her with a revolver and, without a word of warning, fired a ball through her brain; then, stepping back a few paces, he placed the pistol to his own forehead, fired and was dead before his victim. Jealousy was supposed to be the cause, though it had been unexpected.

VARIETIES.

THE habit of taking arsenic to beautify the complexion is on the increase among both sexes in New York.

CHARLES H. STAPLES, aged 18 years, has been arrested at Boston, and held in $6,000 bail, charged with kindling the forest fires which, six weeks ago, causes great damage in Franklin and Medway counties.

AN old lady who inquired for "the dollar varden hat" went away sorrowing when the clerk told her that they were just out, but he had plenty of "six dollar vardens."

AIKEN, in South Carolina, is a great resort of stranger invalids in the winter season. From this source the town last year profited to the extent of half a million dollars.

A MICHIGAN man's curiosity to see the "inside workings" of the State prison, about which he had heard much, became so uncontrollable that he went and perpetrated grand larceny. He got in.

A CLERK in a grocery store in Manchester N. H., struck the bulging top of a hogshead of molasses with a mallet, when it exploded throwing him violently across the store, and flooding everything with molasses.

A LADY in Carrolton county, Ind., recently rode into town the wife of one man, and a few hours afterwards returned home the wife of another, having been divorced, received license and married again in the interim.

A PARTY of United States soldiers at Opelika, Ga., visited the residence of a quiet citizen and under pretence of searching for somebody, robbed the family of everything valuable they had. Yet the Ku-Klux law should be extended.

THE owner of the new "Cardiff Giant" has got into trouble, having been arrested in Dover, N. H., and bound over in $800 to appear at the next session for obtaining money under false pretenses, by showing the so-called petrification as a genuine article.

THERE is an artesian well in Paris which is nearly two thousand feet deep, four feet in diameter at the top and two feet at the bottom, and which discharges upwards of five millions of cubic feet of water every twenty-four hours.

THE revival of an antiquated custom in Nanterre, France, is mentioned by a correspondent of a London paper. It consists in crowning the best-conducted girl of the district with a wreath of roses, and in the last instance the ceremony was accompanied by a gift of a gold watch and $100 in money.

THE French Government, in order to induce the sailors of the fleet to visit the theatres in preference to the drinking saloons, has sent an official circular to the theatre managers at the different naval stations, saying that the government will reimburse with a subsidy any loss sustained by the theatres by reducing prices of admission to their entertainments in favor of seamen.

THIRTEEN elderly spinsters from Vermont, hearing that wives were in great demand in Wyoming Territory, departed a short time ago for that land of promise. They found, however, that their hopes were doomed to be again blighted, the men being quite insensible to their charms, and they now threaten to bring suit against the whole territory for breach of promise.

FATHER CLEAVELAND, whose death in Boston has been announced, was a father of the poor of that city. The Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor was founded in his house in 1816. He was afterwards made a missionary to the poor and licensed to preach. Father Cleaveland was one hundred years of age, more than half of which he spent in doing good, a part of the time upon his own resources. In his long life he was in turn a merchant, a customs officer, a clerk, a stock broker, a missionary and a preacher.

A marriage was recently celebrated in Cleveland, O., under somewhat novel circumstances. The Cleveland Herald vouches for the truth of the story that, one day last week a young woman entered the tailor shop of a man named Rheinheimer, and asked for work. The proprietor then irrelevantly asked her if she would like to be married, and she "didn't mind." Mr. Rheinheimer called to him his man Frank, who agreed to wed the young woman, and in twenty minutes from that time the poor work-girl found herself the blushing bride of a man whom till then she had never seen.

THE passengers on one of the Massachusetts railways were the other day treated to a sight the like of which they will never probably see again. A vast cloud of smoke, from the woods on fire in the vicinity, rose a comparatively short distance in the air, which, being perfectly still and very light, did not carry away the smoke, which hung nearly motionless for a long time. The sun shining upon this mass of smoke transmuted and glorified it into the semblance of a mountain of snow, or a gigantic "floating island," producing a most weird and singular but magnificent effect.

THE following story of sorrow and absence of mind is told as a fact of the Portland Advertiser: A short time ago a little babe belonging to this city died, and, as is sometimes the case, was laid away in a bureau drawer till the funeral. The day of the funeral came, and the bereaved mother was convulsed with grief over the little casket, and laid it in the ground. On her return home she thought she would go to the drawer and gaze once more at the place which would henceforth be consecrated, when what should meet her eyes when the drawer was opened but the lifeless corpse of the child that had been entirely forgotten in preparing for the funeral.

THE general and wholesale destruction of large game in the West has called the attention of economists to the need of more stringent laws for the protection of the same. Minnesota is said to be fairly impoverished. In 1870, the dealers of St. Paul shipped more than 20,000 skins; in 1871, only 18,500. During the last 3 years, the deer-skins, buffalo robes, and furs sent from St. Paul amounted in value to $3,000,000, and yet wild animals are killed only for their skins, which bring but 25c. per pound in that market. As a consequence of this onslaught, the large game is disappearing from Minnesota and the Territories, and will soon be entirely destroyed unless means are taken for its protection.

CONNECTICUT has a beneficient institution at Middletown, in the shape of an industrial school for girls. It takes young girls who would almost certainly lead a life of vice if left to themselves, and forms and educates them. While there they study three hours each day, help manufacture boxes, and are allowed suitable hours for recreation. They are under no more restriction than ordinary children, yet are so well satisfied that they never attempt to escape. During the three years of its existence eighty-five girls have been placed in all, of whom eleven have been discharged, fitted for the duties of life. The total cost of the property is $81,500, and it is now valued at $200,000.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.......................WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE......................E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 15 1872.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Auditor General—WM. B. HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. B. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention.

Jeremiah S. Black,	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	T. H. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L. Corbett.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The Allegheny County Committee of Correspondence will met on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH,
At 11 o'clock A. M., at the
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

To name the time and place for holding the County Convention and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. A general attendance is desired. By order

je13 JOHN B. BAILEY, Chairman.

> I ACCEPT the nomination.—*Grant.*

Of course he does. He was never known to refuse anything.

HARRISON ALLEN, the ring candidate for Auditor General, was in favor of the nine million steal. He was a member of the Senate when the measure was brought before it, and his vote stands recorded in favor of its passage.

HENRY WILSON, the Radical nominee for Vice President was one of the fathers of the Know Nothing party, and no man in the land took a more active part in proscribing our foreign born fellow-citizens than he. Let the friends of Liberty make a note of the fact and remember him at the polls.

AND now the Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian* says it was the very first to nominate HORACE GREELEY for the Presidency. This is about the seventeenth claim in that direction, and we suppose there will be as many more from those seeking a good fat office in case of the election of the Chappaqua farmer.

> IF elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life, as shown in the past.—*Grant's letter of acceptance.*

He might have added, that he would also promise to receive all presents tendered, and appoint the donors to office; but never to pay express charges on bull pups.

> THUS, while HARTRANFT was fighting in the front, BUCKALEW had his army of rebels bivouacked along Fishing creek, engaged in murdering conscription officers and tax collectors.—*Ring Organ.*

Bah! Well, while BUCKALEW was guarding the people's treasure in the Senate, working and voting against the attempted nine million steal, HARTRANFT was conniving with the EVANS thieves, drawing due bills for money he received that was stolen from the people of this State; and HARRISON ALLEN, the ring candidate for Auditor General, was at work doing his level best to rob the people, as is demonstrated by the records of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

IN an article headed "GREELEY among the Democrats" the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

> We have the cheerful assurance of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that there is no doubt that the Democracy, who are to be in convention assembled at Baltimore a month hence, will go with unanimity and enthusiasm for GREELEY. It would afford us great satisfaction to believe implicitly that the Democracy were so highly educated at this time as to support GREELEY, but all the newspapers of the Democratic persuasion do not confirm the *Enquirer*.

The *Commercial* then quotes from a number of Democratic journals and concludes:

> And this may not be highly important, but we confess we do not see in it the evidence that is plain to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the unity of the Democratic party in favor of HORACE GREELEY.

> ALLEGHENY county sends a representation of which it may feel proud to Philadelphia. Still, the combined expenses of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny delegations will probably exceed $10,000, and this sum judiciously expended at home during the campaign might make more votes for the Republican ticket than the Philadelphia excursion will.

The *Dispatch* having entered the canvass with a hurra, for GRANT, bids fair to outstrip its Republican cotemporaries in zeal for the cause, but particularly deserves to be deemed authority in figures. We have not heard the above estimate denied by any one, and until it has been disproved, we must accept it as true. The officeholders doubtless contributed largely towards the expenses which they could well afford handling, as they do millions of the people's money.

COLFAX.

Since this gentleman's defeat the Republican papers come out and tell us candidly why it was done. It appears that his reputation was made by the newspaper correspondents at Washington, upon whom he had smiled his sweetest smiles up to his inauguration as Vice President. After that important event had occurred, they say he gave his friends the cold-shoulder.

If this is true, Mr. COLFAX certainly showed, a very small and narrow characteristic. He should have felt kindly and acted kindly to each particular rung of the ladder, by means of which he had gained his high position. He has realized what some public men are prone to forget—that the Press can *frock* or *unfrock* them as it chooses.

GRANT, THE ODIOUS.

The Radicals and their journals imagine they have an argument that is forcible, and also witty and sententious when they say that "*Any thing to beat Grant*" is the motto of Liberal Republicans, and of many Democrats. To our mind, so far from being a theme for jesting, it is one of the saddest facts that could possibly be realized by the Radical party, and should make them pause in their headlong efforts to make GRANT President against the unusually earnest opposition of what will probably prove to be a large majority of his fellow citizens.

Why should *any* body do "*any* thing to beat GRANT" if there were not something especially repulsive and dangerous about the man? It is not the mere cry of a maddened mob that would make a martyr of him—that would broil him as St. LAWRENCE was broiled, or stone him to death as St. STEPHEN; but the feeling of repugnance to him has grown up as the Radicals tell us, in its most intense degree, in the minds of such men as SUMNER, SCHURZ, TRUMBULL, GREELEY, and many more of his old co-workers, whose influence chiefly contributed to place him where he is.

Why will SUMNER do "any thing to beat GRANT?" He has given his reasons in burning words, but has not given them all. Why does this unflagging champion of the negroes, refuse to support a candidate who would do any thing under Heaven to get negro votes, even to the depriving of white men of their rights? Because SUMNER, as willing as he is to claim every thing for the native, Christian negro, is not willing to degrade the name of the American citizen by making voters of a parcel of semi-barbarous Africans, inhabiting an island in the distant seas—because he could not sanction the shameless tyranny and bribery by which the abominable scheme was to be accomplished.

And SCHURZ and TRUMBULL and TIPTON and the rest who would do "any thing to beat GRANT," as we are told, have not been refused any thing at his hands—they have not been excluded from any of the "rings" by which he is surrounded. They, too, have given some reasons showing that all that can fairly be done to beat GRANT ought to be done.

But outside of the Liberal Republicans the Radicals assert that there are many Democrats who are willing to do "any thing to beat GRANT." This is a damaging confession, to say the least, and if true to any considerable extent, will surely produce the result they dread. It shows that the opponents of GRANT and of GREELEY, find something decidedly better in the latter—and as a man's enemies generally make sounder criticisms upon him than his friends can possibly do, it would seem from the statement of the Radicals, that while the Democrats, as a mass, feel no friendship for GREELEY, they have an absolute detestation of GRANT. And our Radical friends are about right. His unceasing outrages upon the Constitution and the laws, his infernal tyranny, and his corrupt jobbery, his mean taking of gifts, and rewarding the givers with office, his low habits and practices, his utter want of any social grace or virtue, his stupidity, his dogged stubbornness, all combine to make him an object of more than ordinary aversion among his Democratic fellow-citizens. The idea timidly put forth by stupid and reckless papers, like the *Gazette*, that there are Democrats who can vote for GRANT in any event, is simply absurd. We have not seen a single man, who in our present dilemma, thinks of any such a desperate and damnable resort as this. But there are many who, as the Radicals say, would do almost "any thing to beat GRANT."

But we did GRANT injustice in saying that he had no "social grace" nor virtue. He is, we believe, truly devoted to his wife and family. [It is not for this, however, that MORTON supports him.] And he likes to see his relatives prosper, too, as every good man should; but good men, in order to aid in their advancement, are not in the habit of robbing the community nor of taking gifts and bribes from individuals to maintain their kinsfolk. As GOLDSMITH said of the good parson.

"That e'en his failings, leaned to virtue's side."

Alter this a little for GRANT, and you have his character. That even his single virtue has to be maintained by means of sordid, selfish sin

"That e'en his virtues lean to vice's side."

We do assure our Radical friends that it is dangerous to press the idea that there are many persons who will do "anything to beat GRANT," and to insist upon reasons for doing so. If it shall be shown that as a magistrate and a man there is no Radical as hateful as he, it would naturally prevent any Democrat from voting for GRANT under any possible circumstances. If people are willing to do "anything to beat GRANT," it is because he is steeped in the very blackest colors of Radical depravity; and perhaps they might finally become reconciled to the endurance of a lighter shade of that quality, if they find that nothing better is to be done. But we are not reduced to such an alternative *yet*.

THE Chicago *Times* prints a list of Democratic papers opposed to the endorsement of GREELEY at Baltimore, and says the "list includes not less than three-fourths of all the Democratic newspaper circulation in the United States."

THE TEN MILLION STEAL.

The records of the Senate in regard to the most stupendous scheme of robbery ever attempted in this State, "the nine million steal," show that HARRISON ALLEN, the ring candidate for Auditor General was the very first to record his vote in favor of the project. The vote of the honest BUCKALEW is found among the nays. This makes the ring more particularly anxious to defeat Mr. BUCKALEW; knowing that if ALLEN and his bosom friend HARTRANFT, are elected, there will be no trouble to secure HARTRANFT's signature to the bill, should the ring succeed in getting it passed; and also there would be no trouble in getting the securities from the hands of the willing ALLEN. The nine million raiders on the treasury know and feel that BUCKALEW will frustrate their schemes.

> THE people of Pennsylvania do not want for Governor a man who at any time will be unfit to perform his duty by reason of intemperance; nor will they knowingly elect a man to this office whose mind, by reason of the baleful habit of opium eating is at any time in an unnatural state.—*Commercial.*

Now we have from the dignified *Commercial* the key-note of the opposition to Mr. BUCKALEW. He is not charged with having given a due bill to the great swindler EVANS, nor with having used the public money for private gain as testified by YERKES, nor unfitted morally and intellectually for the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania, but that he is intemperate and addicted to the use of opium. Of course there is not one word of truth in the statement; he neither uses opium nor ardent spirits in any of its forms. Mr. BUCKALEW will stump the State during the campaign, and all we ask is that HARTRANFT do the same, and the people will soon decide who has the brains, and who has the whiskey. We no not charge HARTRANFT with being a drunkard but he is known to be a good steady drinker, a habit perhaps acquired in the army; we don't know whether he uses opium or not but he looks stupid enough to be fairly charged with a large consumption of the article. Trot him out so that the people of Allegheny county may have a look at him and hear him speak, and we agree to produce Mr. BUCKALEW at the same time before any mass meeting the Republican party can gather. Better wash your candidate clean Mr. *Commercial*, before you venture an attack on the other side.

WE are gratified to learn that the Pittsburgh men who were stockholders in the Beaver Cutlery company, have got rid of their stock. As soon as the company resolved to import the pauper labor of Asia, with whom to replace the labor of our own people, these gentlemen insisted on the company purchasing their stock.

The working men around this section, very justly look upon this importation, as a direct attack upon the independence of labor; if the Beaver company succeed in this enterprise, and can run their establishment with Chinese at an expense of thirty or forty cents a day, there is no use in denying that the example will be catching, and that the very best tariff men in Pittsburgh will have Chinese puddlers and boilers, and Chinese rollers, and Chinese machinists.

If the workingmen wish to prevent this, they can do it quietly and peaceably —which is the only sensible way to accomplish any purpose—by letting this pretended tariff party know that they have a weapon in their hands called the ballot, and can use it in self-defense when the occasion requires it.

We place the Beaver county company on the record, as leading the van in this progressive movement of the Republicans; and shall notice any further step in that direction as soon as we hear of it.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY of Philadelphia, is a GRANT Radical of the deepest dye and of the very broadest stripe. Yet on Monday he is reported by the *Commercial* as saying in reference to the seizure of the supervision of elections by the Administration, that "self-respect constrained him to say he felt that if by force of mere majority they could drive this bill and the enforcement amendment through, it would be the act for which, so far as he and others around him were concerned, would be the result of such conduct as that for which he had more than a score of times sentenced men honored in the community, to solitary confinement and penal servitude. The bill had attained its present state by what, so far as his consciousness was concerned, appeared to him to be false pretences, characterized by all the features of that offence which the laws of Pennsylvania punishes."

On his motion the bill was sent back to the Committee, and was subsequently passed in a modified shape.

When Mr. KELLEY finds the party dose too strong, you may be sure it is strong enough to strangle men of moderate party attachments.

THE TRUE POLICY.

> The Democratic Convention should nominate GREELEY and BROWN. An *indorsement* won't do, and will not bind the Democracy.—*Balt. Journal.*

We do not say that the Convention should nominate GREELEY and BROWN, but we do say that those who favor their nomination should insist upon it being accomplished by the two-third rule. If this rule be repealed and nominations are made by a bare majority, a bolt will likely follow.

THE FORCE BILL.

The duty of a Democratic editor to keep the people informed of all the evil doings of the Radicals is a wearisome task, arising from the multiplicity of the iniquities to which it is necessary to call public attention. We sometimes fear that the public has become so wearied, with the daily wrongs, committed by the knaves who have had majorities in both branches of Congress for some years back, and who do the bidding of their master in the White House, as obediently as ever the Parliament of Paris registered an edict at the command of LOUIS XIV, as almost to have become careless of the results of all the misdemeanors of the ruling party.

The last two efforts of these conspirators against the people, have however been frustrated. The extension of the suspension power of the President has been prevented, and in all probability the Republican party, that greatest humbug in an age of humbugs, will be suspended instead of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

After this triumph of the Democrats and Liberals, the Radicals turned their efforts to placing the coming elections in the hands of a set of tools of the Administration, thus practically removing every Democrat from acting as an election officer, by the enactment of what is so appropriately known as the *Force Bill.*

The Senate has a rule that no amendment, making legislative provisions other than such as relate to the appropriations contained in the Appropriation bill under consideration, shall be in order. The supplementary appropriation bill being before the Senate, having, already passed the House, and it being too late in the session to pass the Force bill through all the stages in both Houses, it was determined in caucus that in the very face of the rules of that body, it should be tacked as an amendment to the appropriation bill; and by the power of numbers it was done; 28 Senators violating every sanction of personal honor by voting for the motion.

At noon of Saturday last, the bill was sent to the House so amended; where the Democrats and liberals fought it up until 10 o'clock at night, when it was sent to a committee of conference; where a compromise was effected in such manner as to leave the viper with most of its fangs extracted.

As it now stands it only provides for a pair of bummers, under the pay of the government, to stand at the polls and electioneer for HIRAM ULYSSES; watch all around; and report to the U. S. Court. They cannot remove the election officers elected by the people, nor can they arrest and imprison those who have too much self-respect to vote for the great receiver of gifts.

It is an insult to the people; but one we can bear, as the time of deliverance is drawing nigh.

NEGLEY.

This pink of perfection; this model representative; this specimen of Republican brains in this Congressional district, did absolutely succeed, after Congress had been in session for more than six months, on the last day of the session to secure the passage in the House of an appropriation for a post-office building in this city; when he must have been aware, if he knew anything, that it was utterly impossible his bill could be reached in the Senate.

And for this grand specimen of vigilance, influence, and so forth, the whole pack of collar presses are yelping praises to the great Congressman. *Vive la humbug!*

A RED hot GREELEY paper says:

> Let the people who compose nine-tenths of the opposition to GRANT—organize and give expression to their sentiments—let the wave of popular opinion have free and out-spoken voice—let it be understood in no uncertain and feeble tones that the people demand the endorsement of GREELEY and BROWN and the politicians will be but eager to respond to that sentiment.

By all means trot out the nine-tenths of the opposition to GRANT and let them start the ball for GREELEY. We are anxious to know who they are, and what strength they have, particularly in Pennsylvania. The facts are they have not given any evidence that they amount to a corporal's guard and as a verification of the same it may be mentioned that it has now been six weeks since the nominations at Cincinnati were made, and there is yet to be held the first mass meeting within the borders of Pennsylvania to ratify said nominations. We would be pleased if the Liberal Republicans would get up a ratification. In fact we would contribute to its success; but are not willing to advise Democrats to abandon their time-honored principles and organization by enlisting under the GREELEY banner yet awhile.

OF late the *Dispatch* has not one word to say in favor of the due bill candidate for Governor. It did pitch into him a little, prior to the nomination, but now it has no more to say than if such a man as HARTRANFT had never existed. It is none of our business, but we would like to know if the Ring has closed our neighbor's mouth—that is, if the Ring has permitted it to forego its praise if it ceased its abuse.

THE Harrisburgh *Patriot* says that Messrs. SPEER, GRIFFITH and MEYERS were paired with absent Republicans else their votes would have been recorded in opposition to the Ku-Klux bill. We are pleased with this announcement.

QUIET KINSMEN.

> Political partisanship never gets so far down into the dirt, as when it attempts to injure an adversary by striking savage blows at his unoffending relatives.—*Radical Paper.*

This is a very mild way to object to the pointed allusions frequently made (by SUMNER, for instance) to GRANT and his numerous office-holding relatives. But are they all "unoffending?"

Is the Rev. CORBIN, the gold speculator, Mrs. C.'s agent at the New York Gold Board, an "unoffending" person?

Is brother-in-law CASEY, Collector a New Orleans, entirely innocent? If so, why is he asked to resign?

Is that reverend rowdy, CRAMER (Charge to Denmark, we believe), is he an inoffensive person? We believe that each and all of these men have been blamed for their misconduct by all sorts of people. And yet GRANT, who is stolid and shameless, beyond all example, protects and defends them.

But what is the Radical practice of holding people to account for the sins of their kindred? Let one instance suffice —they hung poor Mrs. SURRATT because her son was suspected of being an accomplice in the murder of LINCOLN. On this principle, how shall GRANT escape censure for the misdeeds of the people he placed in prominent positions which they have disgraced?

A COMPARISON.

HARTRANFT is said by his supporters, to have been a brave soldier and a good officer. So be it; we will freely admit all that is claimed for him on this score. But there was another brave soldier and good officer, who sold himself and his character for filthy lucre.

Up to his sale of himself to the British there was no braver man, no more desperately dashing officer in the whole Continental army than BENEDICT ARNOLD. He toiled through storm and snow in the terrible expedition to Quebec, under MONTGOMERY. At Stillwater he rallied his broken and discouraged soldiers, and hurled them back in fury on the until then victorious foe; and if Sir HENRY CLINTON had not come in, in the character of EVANS, he probably would not have rendered himself unworthy of the people's confidence.

A man may be a first-rate soldier, as it is claimed HARTRANFT is. But he may be mercenary, and take the money of the people; and thus prove himself unworthy of public favor, as HARTRANFT has been fully proved to have done.

JAMES FORNEY, who signs himself "*Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. Marine Corps*" denies that he has organized a Grant club in Philadelphia, by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

Lt. Col. FORNEY mistakes, the indecency, the gross impropriety of his conduct consists in that he, a military officer who is fed and clothed and lodged by the people, takes an active and leading part in political contests; his conduct, if not frowned down by the indignation of the sound men of all parties, will be followed by all that class of men holding military commission, who—in the expressive language of the older army officers—are *boot-licks*. There are doubtless a good many of these in the service now, as at the *reduction*, care was taken to send into private life, those who refused to swear by GRANT.

A former Secretary of the Navy did issue an order to Captain JOHN B. MARCHAND, then in command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, that no man should be employed there who voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. ROBESON may be more virtuous, but we doubt it.

THE following political events are announced:

June 14—Pennsylvania Temperance State Convention at Altoona.
June 15—Utah Democratic Convention at Salt Lake City.
June 17—Texas Democratic Convention at Corsicana.
June 18—Arkansas Liberal Republican State Convention at Little Rock.
June 18—Maine Democratic State Convention at Bangor.
June 19—California Democratic State Convention at San Francisco.
June 19—Minnesota Democratic State Convention at St. Paul.
June 19—Arkansas Democratic State Convention at Little Rock.
June 19—Alabama Democratic State Convention at Montgomery.
June 19—Lousiana Republican (Custom House Faction) State Convention at Baton Rouge.
June 19—North Carolina (Third Congressional Dist.) Republican Convention at Clinton.
June 19—Maryland Colored Republican State Convention at Baltimore.
June 20—Nebraska Democratic State Convention at Lincoln.
June 20—Kentucky Democratic State Convention at Frankfort.
June 26—Illinois Democratic State Convention at Springfield.
June 26—Illinois Liberal Republican State Convention at Springfield.
June 26—Mississippi Democratic State Convention at Jackson.
June 26—Georgia Democratic State Convention at Atlanta.
June 26—New Jersey Democratic State Convention at Trenton.
June 26—Vermont Republican State Convention at Montepelier.
June 27—Virginia Conservative State Convention at Richmond.
June 27—Ohio Democratic State Convention at Cleveland.
July 1—Montana Democratic State Convention at Deer Lodge.
July 8—National Reunion and Reform Convention at Baltimore, (Anti-Greeley.)
July 9—National Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

THE Concord *Patriot*, the Democratic organ of New Hampshire, says;

> If the National Convention indorses Greeley we feel the utmost confidence that we can carry the State for him. But neither we nor our delegates should favor that indorsement unless assured that he can be elected. We must not roll in the mud for nothing.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thus refers to some of the men who renominated GRANT:

> Take the South Carolina delegates. What do they represent? The most villainous government ever seen in a free Christian commonwealth—a government which is only a synonym for scientific scoundrelism and organized pillage. A few unscrupulous and avaracious adventurers have temporarily confiscated a State of the American Union to their private use and emolument. They have found a few native-born rascals as unscrupulous as themselves, and taken them into partnership. They have secured the ignorant negroes by a system of secret oath-bound societies; by skillfully appealing to their resentments and their fears—in which the Ku-Klux insanity has, of course, been of invaluable assistance to them; by the music of the Republican name; and by dividing office and plunder with their leaders, always reserving for themselves, however, the lion's share. The history of their shameful rule is known to the American people. Yet these fellows call themselves Republicans, hold up their heads with the best, and cheer for Grant with the loudest. They come into the National Convention, their hands reeking with corrupt jobs, their pockets heavy with stolen money, and sit down on equal terms with the representatives of Massachusetts.

SOME one has taken the pains to place in pyramidal form the reasons assigned by Senator SUMNER why GRANT should not be re-elected. They are as follows:

IGNORANCE.
INCAPACITY.
BRIBE TAKING.
GIFT RECEIVING.
HEAD OF RING ROBBERS.
INSTIGATION OF FRAUDS.
NEPOTISM MOST SHAMEFUL.
APOLOGIST FOR CORRUPT MEN.
VIOLATION OF the CONSTITUTION.
MEDDLING IN STATE ELECTIONS.

COL. FORSYTHE of the Mobile *Register* and member of the National Committee insists that the Southern Democracy must "take it coolly," and under that head discourses thus:

> "If it is not to be admitted that the people of the South will be forced into a coalition with the Liberal Republicans for the support of Mr. Greeley, as 'the best that can be done,' it cannot be denied that the act of sacrifice should be committed in a spirit of calm dignity. In view of the antecedents of the man, it is sheer hypocrisy or the blatant blare of the merest demagoguism, to effect an intense enthusiasm and the tossing of hats in the air is simply to disgust earnest and sober men of principle who might otherwise be persuaded to join in the necessary sacrifice of voting under his colors. *We have already drawn attention to the tendency of this excessive Greeleyism to create a third party in politics*—a result that might not only defeat the cause of reform before the country at large, but betray our own State back into the hands of the carpet-bagger and his sworn black legionaries."

IN his last interview with Senator SUMNER, Mr. STANTON said of Gen. GRANT: "He cannot govern this country." In his celebrated letter to Mr. JONES of Wisconsin, Gen. B. F. BUTLER wrote that "GRANT's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without a head or heart, indifferent to human suffering, and *incompetent to govern.*"

Mr. STANTON and Gen. BUTLER appear to have been about the same opinion.

POLITICAL.

Chief Justice Thompson.

The following is the correspondence between the Hon. Hiester Clymer, President of the Democratic Convention, and its nominee for the Supreme Bench, the Hon. James Thompson.

HILLSIDE, READING, Pa., June 4, 1872.
Hon. Chief Justice Thompson.

DEAR SIR:—I embrace the earliest opportunity, after disposing of the immediate duties imposed upon me by the Presidency of the late Democratic State Convention, to inform you *officially* of your renomination for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court.

It was with great pride and high personal satisfaction, that I received and ordered to be recorded the *unanimous* verdict of the Convention. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

In rendering this verdict the delegates assembled, but re-echoed the voice of their own political supporters, and that also of thousands of good men outside of their own political pale.

You have been ever true to the duties and ends of your high office—the ermine on your shoulders has never been soiled by contact with partisan politics—in you the partisan has been sunk, so that through you the stream of justice might flow pure, unsuspected and untainted.

You have your great reward in the confidence and esteem of good men; and in obedience to their will, I pray that your life and services in the future, as in the past, may be consecrated to the discharge of those great and important duties, which for fifteen years, have engaged your attention.

With every expression of personal regard and esteem, Believe me your friend,
HIESTER CLYMER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1872.
Hon. Heister Clymer, President Reading Convention:

MY DEAR SIR: I am in the receipt of your note of the 4th inst., officially informing me of my nomination to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, by the Democratic Convention held at the city of Reading, on the 29th ult.

The unsolicited and voluntary tender of a renomination to this high and responsible position, after long service in it, is peculiarly gratifying, as it implies a general approval of my official conduct during the term about to expire, in which I have had the honor to hold the position. That I have endeavored to discharge the responsible duties incident to it with entire impartiality, I feel fully conscious, but when in addition to this I have the satisfaction of receiving the unanimous endorsement of my efforts by so distinguished an assemblage of my fellow citizens as met in the Convention in the city of Reading, it is, indeed, a result to be proud of. In this connection, I will only say further, that should the people of this Commonwealth see proper to ratify the choice of the Convention, it will be my earnest endeavor in the discharge of all my duties, to deserve a continuance of their confidence.

I beg to thank you, my dear sir, for the very kind terms in which you have been pleased to communicate the action of the Convention over which you so ably presided, and reciprocating all your good wishes for me personally.

I am very truly, your friend and obedient servant,
JAMES THOMPSON.

THE LAST ACT.

EXIT FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1872.

The Custom House Frauds.

Mr. BAYARD presented a minority report on the New York Custom House frauds. It was ordered to be printed.

Growing Timber.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the bill to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies was amended so as to require ten years' cultivation of timber instead of five, in order to require a title, and passed.

Cincinnati.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill as to obtaining a site for Government buildings at Cincinnatti.

Messrs. CASSERLY, BAYARD and STOCKTON opposed the bill.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM thought that the the providing of buildings for the collection of Customs in New York was of greater importance than the Cincinnati bill.

Mr. CONKLING complained that the attempts to secure consideration for the bill providing for the Government building at New York had been defeated by unreasonable objections.

The Cincinnati bill was tabled.

Extending the Session.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the resolution offered in executive session on Saturday to extend the session until six P. M. to-day.

The Custom House Frauds Again.

Mr. HOWE introduced a motion to reconsider the vote by which the views of the minority of the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment in relation to the New York Custom House were ordered to be printed this morning. He found that the document did injustice to the majority of the committee by stating that the minority had been greatly surprised to find that without notice to them or consultation with them the majority had prepared a report on the New York Custom House investigation.

Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY reasserted that they had never received any intimation that a report was to be made at this session until the Saturday before it was made.

Extending the Session Again.

Mr. THURMAN then moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolution to extend the session until six o'clock this evening.

Mr. CHANDLER said he hoped that the resolution would not be adopted, and that Congress would continue in session until it should have completed all necessary legislation. The time of the Senate had been wasted throughout the session in pursuance of

An Agreement Made Early in November Last.

at a hotel in New York, between a prominent Senator, formerly a Republican, and a prominent Democratic Senator and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and other Democrats, whom he could name, to the effect that a new party should be organized to be called the Reform party; that during this session the Democrats should keep quiet and let the discontented Republicans do the talking, and that a certain Republican Senator should be the nominee of the new party for the Presidency.

Mr. FPNTON—Will the Senator from Michigan name the senator to whom he refers.

Mr. CHANDLER—No sir, I will not.

Mr. FENTON said he did not believe a word of the statement, but supposed the Senator had been misinformed.

Mr. CASSERLY remarked that he had spoken to other Democrats on the floor, and there was not a word of truth in the statement from the begining to the end.

Mr. THURMAN—I would like to know exactly what the Senator's statement is.

Mr. CHANDLER repeated his statement about the agreement, and said again that the Democrats had faithfully carried it out.

Mr. THURMAN—That implies that such an understanding was known to the Democratic Senators, because otherwise they could not have faithfully carried it out. Now so far as I am concerned, and each one can speak for himself, I give the statement

A Flat, Unqualified Contradiction.

I say nothing about the manifest impropriety of speaking of such an understanding, when a man will not take the responsibility of giving the names, but I say that the Senator's own statement is the first I have ever heard of such an understanding.

Mr. STEVENSON—Is the Democratic Senator to whom the Senator (Mr. Chandler) refers on this floor?

Mr. CHAFDLER:—There was a Democratic Senator in that conference, but I do not choose to name him.

Mr. STEVENSON—This is the first I have ever heard of it, and I think it is due to the Democrats on this floor, that the Senator should not charge conspiracy on them unless he is prepared to give the name of the Democratic Senator who took part in it.

Mr. CHANDLER—In accordance with that understanding, almost on the first day of the session, a perfect howl for reform was raised; Committee after Committee of Investigation was organized, and the time has been occupied, day after day, week after week, month after month, in political discussions, in which Senators on the other side have taken no part.

After some further remarks Mr. CHANDLER said he would yield the floor to a vote on the resolution to extend the session until 6 P. M.

Mr. POOL moved to amend so as to rescind the resolution to adjoun *sine die* today, and leave the question of adjournment open. Lost.

Mr. POOL moved to strike out 6 P. M., to-day and insert Thursday, June 27th. Lost.

The House Resolution Extending the Session

until 6 P. M., to-day was concurred in.

The Steamboat Bill.

Mr. BLAIR moved to take up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Steamboat bill.

Mr. CONKLING gave notice that if the bill should be taken up, he would speak at least two hours against it.

Messrs. BLAIR and MORTON urged the importance of passing the bill at this session.

Bills Passed.

The motion to take it up was lost—yeas 23; nays 25.

The bill to authorize the issue of college scrip to Arkansas was amended and passed.

The following bills were passed:

For the restoration to the market of certain Indian lands in Michigan.

Bridges Over the Ohio.

The General bill prescribing the conditions to be observed in the construction of bridges across the Ohio river was taken up and the amendments in the report from the Committee of Conference was agreed to.

Mr. BOREMAN offered an amendment requiring that the main span of any bridge built across the Ohio above the mouth of the Big Sandy shall have a clear opening of three hundred and fifty feet, and any bridge below the mouth of the Big Sandy an opening of four hundred feet.

A Disagreement on the Bayonet Infamy.

On this amendment the general subject of bridges across the Ohio was discussed until a message was received from the House announcing the disagreement of the Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and asking a new conference.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the request of the House for a further conference be agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

After some further discussion on the Ohio river Bridge bill Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay it on the table, for the purpose of acceding to the new conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate recede from the Enforcement Act amendment, and insist on all its other amendments to the Appropriation, bill but the motion was not in order.

A motion for a new Committee of Conference was agreed to, and the Chair (Mr Anthony) appointed the same committee, Messrs. Cole, Edmunds and Stevenson.

Agreed To.

Mr. Boreman's amendment to the Bridge bill was then agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio at Wheeling, three hundred and fifty feet span. Agreed to.

The Bridge Bill Passes.

The bill then passed,

At 4:30 P. M. the Senate went into Executive session.

Removing Disabilities

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, at five o'clock, open session was resumed, and the bill to remove the disabilities of ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, and George S. Houston, of Alabama, passed—yeas, 16; nays, 3.

Extending the Session

The House resolution extending the session until 9 P. M. was concurred in.

Clayton's Corruption.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) in the absence of Mr. Wright, chairman of the special committee to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton (Ark.) submitted a report covering the investigations so far as it has yet gone.

Mr. NORWOOD as the Minority Committee submitted his views.

The senate then took a recess till 8 A. M.

The Omnibus Bill Settled.

The Senate before recess concurred in the Conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.—On motion of Mr. SCOTT a Committee of Conference was ordered on the bill in relation to the construction of bridges across the Oho.

Several private bills were passed.

The Franking Privilege.

The House bill abolishing the franking privilege was received.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that it be put on its passage at once, and said it was a measure that the people demanded.

Objection was made and at 8:45 the Senate went in executive session, which lasted a few minutes.

Open session was then resumed and was continued with much confusion until 9 o'clock.

Adjourned Sine Die.

At that the PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Anthony), pronounced the Senate adjourned without a day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Infamous Enforcement Amendment.

The presentatian by Mr. GARFIELD, of the Conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, led to a question as to the precedence to be given such report.

The SPEAKER ruled that the Conference report must have the first preference.

The report was accordingly made.

The Democrats immediately resorted to fillibustering in order to defeat action upon it.

The report of the Conference Committee on the objectionable Senate amendment is merely a modification, and provides that whenever in any county or parish in any Congressional district, ten respectable citizens request the United States District Judge to have an election guarded the Judge shall appoint two citizens of different political parties supervisors of election, with the powers of supervisors in large cities.

Mr. GARFIELD severely denounced the course of the minority in opposing the Enforcement amendment to the Sundry Appropriation bill. He contended that the question which had arisen was far above the bill itself or any item in it. It was whether the majority in the House, which was held responsible by the country, had the right to consider a great appropriation bill when the minority said no. If not, they were in the midst of

A Parliamentary Revolution

similar to the revolution that led to the bloody rebellion, and which resulted in a vindication of the right of the people to have a majority govern. He would rather compromise with the opposition, so long as they demanded that unless the Enforcement amendment was stricken out of this great appropriation, the bill shall not become a law. This proposition of the opposition was simply a plain denial of the right of the American people to make laws through their representatives. He proposed to stay here until next December, if necessary, to pass this appropriation bill.

Mr. BROOKS insisted that the enforcement act was unconstitutional.

Mr. BINGHAM said the pretense of unconstitutionality was the inauguration of

A Treason as Dishonorable and Damning

as that of twelve years ago.

Here there was an impatient outburst on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. MORGAN shouted at the top of his voice something about Mr. Bingham's statement being false, and Mr. ELDRIDGE endeavored to make a point of order. But the loud and continuous hammering kept up by the Speaker's gavel rendered every utterance inaudible.

Mr. BINGHAM, as soon as he could make himself heard, repeated and declared that he was ready to make his statement good before the tribunal of history, and before the great tribunal of the American people, that the proposition pretended to be set up here of the right of the minority to legislate was as disgraceful as dishonorable.

Mr. MORGAN [rising excitedly and shouting at the top of his voice, running a race with the Speaker's gavel, and with the shouts of "order, order" from the Republican side of the House], denounced Mr. Bingham's statement as

A Lie.

Mr. BINGHAM, [resuming his sentence where he had been interrupted]—And as treasonable as that other pretext.

Mr. MORGAN, [again raising his voice to its highest pitch, and gesticulating excitedly]—I say it is a scandalous calumny. [Loud calls to order while the Speaker hammered fast and furious.] *It is a lie, and I will thrust it down your throat.*

[These remarks were only heard in incoherent phrases, but are the reporter's interpretation of the articulations that reached his ear.]

I will allow no man to make such a charge against me or against my colleagues.

Mr. DAWES suggested to the Speaker that Mr. Morgan

Should be Put Under Arrest.

The SPEAKER warned Mr. Morgan that if he persisted in violating the rules of the House the Chair would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody.

Mr. STEVENSON demanded that Mr. Morgan's offensive words be taken down; and

Mr. BECK made a like demand as to Mr. Bingham's remarks.

Mr. DAWES suggested that the country would hold the Speaker responsible unless he caused the arrest of the parties who violated the rules of the House.

There was a pause in the House proceedings while the *Globe* reporters were transcribing the offensive remarks of the two gentlemen from Ohio.

Bigham and Morgan Declared out of Order.

The reporters' transcript of Mr. Binghams remarks having been transcribed, the SPEAKER decided that the language transcended the limit of the bounds of debate, and was not altogether in order.

Mr. BINGHAM was proceeding to vindicate what he had said, when,

The SPEAKER reminded him that by the rules when the decision of the chair was that the remarks were unparliamentary, the member offending was not allowed to proceed except by leave of the House.

Mr. DAWES moved that Mr. Bingham be allowed to proceed in order, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON called for a decision as to Mr. Morgan's remarks.

The SPEAKER decided that they were not parliamentary and that Mr. Morgan's proceedings were disorderly.

Mr. STEVENSON inquired whether there was any remedy to prevent Mr. Morgan interrupting and insulting members.

Mr. DAWES suggested in reply that the Speaker had a right to arrest any member who violated the rules and he had no doubt that he would do so.

The SPEAKER remarked that he had attempted by the use of the gavel to prevent Mr. Morgan's remarks from being heard.

Mr. DAWES—I hope the Speaker will not resort to that mode of enforcing the rules, but will arrest members who persist in violating them.

Blaine Rebukes Dawes.

The SPEAKER [somewhat testily]—The Chair must be the judge of the manner in which he preserves the order of the House.

Mr. BINGHAM resumed his remarks and indicated what he had already said, admitting, however, in the course of his remarks that he himself had been identified with the fillibustering proceedings of the minority against the Kansas provision in the Army Appropriation bill of 1858, where a new session had to be called to pass it.

Mr. KELLEY closed the debate by saying it was his conviction that this method of passing any law, however wise, was a most dangerous one and one for which the Republican party ought not to make itself responsible. He therefore hoped the report would be recommitted. He moved the previous question on his amendment.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) hoped the previous question would not be seconded.

Cries of "question."

On the vote by letters, there were one hundred and one in the affirmative.

Beast Butler as a Pure Patriot.

Mr. BUTLER withdrew his demand for a further count, remarking that the result of the corrupt bargain was apparent.

Mr. KELLEY intimated it was not for Mr. Butler to talk of corruption.

The Conference Report Recommitted.

The previous question was seconded and the Conference report was recommitted—yeas, 99; nays, 79.

Staff Promotions.

Mr. COBURN presented the Conference report on the bill respecting staff promotions in the army, and it was agreed to.

The bill repeals so much of the sixth section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1870, as prohibits promotion in the Engineer department; provided, that nothing contained in this bill shall authorize promotions in that department over the grade of colonel.

The Speaker's Impartiality.

While Mr. Coburn's Conference report was awaiting action, the fillibustering spirit manifested itself among the more ultra of the Republican members, and many of them declined to vote so as to indicate that there was no quorum present. There was a motion for the call of the House but

The SPEAKER declined to recognize it, and instead recognized Mr. Kelley, who offered a concurrent resolution extending the session till to 6 P. M. this evening.

Mr. PLATT moved that the House adjourn and demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was voted down.

The resolution extending the session was then adopted—yeas 133; nays 31.

Mr. PLATT moved to reconsider the last vote and called for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER after the count announced that there were but twenty-six members, demanding the yeas and nays, which was not one-fifth of the last vote.

Mr. PLATT made a remark intimating partiality on the part of the Speaker, and saying that the yeas and nays had often been ordered by twenty-six members.

A Fitting Rebuke.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Virginia, unless he is grossly ignorant is grossly disrespectful to the chair. [Expressions of satisfaction and approval on the Democratic side.] The last vete showed one hundred and sixty-four members voting. The youngest member of the House knows that when the yeas and nays are immediately thereafter demanded the Chairman never assumes that they are ordered unless one-fifth of the members last voting rise. (To the members generally,) Is that not so?

Responses of "yes," "yes."

Mr. PLATT was proceeding to reply to the Speaker, but the Democratic members shut him off by loud calls to order.

The SPEAKER interrupted and expressed a desire that Mr. Platt should be heard, but

Mr. BANKS objected most emphatically, and intimated that the object of Mr. Platt and his backers was to consume time.

Tellers were ordered on the yeas and nays, and Mr. PLATT got an opportunity of saying that the yeas and nays had been ordered several times to day by a less number than twenty-six.

Mr. DAWES informed the Speaker that Mr. Platt's original statement, which the Speaker had not heard, was that the chair had shown gross partiality.

The SPEAKER said he had misunderstood Mr. Platt's statement and

Pardoned it on the Ground of Gross Ignorance.

[Laughter and encouragement from the Democratic side of the House.]

The tellers reported as the result of the court 29 to 128.

The SPEAKER in announcing the result said he regretted the language he used towards the gentleman from Virginia, but it was the first time in his history in which he had cause for the belief that either side supposed he was partial or unfair in the count He was glad that the count by tellers had amply vindicated the correctness of his own count.

The motion to reconsider the vote extending the session was laid on the table.

Gen. Anderson's Widow.

The bill, giving the widow of Gen. Anderson ten thousand dollars instead of a pension, passed.

Nevada.

The Senate bill to reimburse the State of Nevada $60,000, passed.

A Message

was received that the Senate had concurred in the resolution extending the session. [Great laughter.]

Mortar Boats.

The bill to pay $112,000 to Theodore Adams for the reconstruction of mortar boats was referred to a Conference Committee.

The Steamboat Bill.

On motion of Mr. CONGER a proviso was added to the Senate bill relating to Steamboats, and the matter was referred to a Conference Committee.

The proviso suspends for one year any existing law or regulation requiring the use of lock-up safety valves, registering steam guages, pipes to carry steam into the hold of vessels, low water indicators and testing pumps.

A Recess.

The House then, in order to shut off all eccentric legislation, took a recess from 12:30 to 2:30.

Mrs. Doctor Walker to the Front.

During recess a more eccentric movement was attempted by Mrs. Mary Walker, (Doctor Walker,) who made her way to the Clerk's desk and proceeded to harangue the members in the interest of women nurses in the army. Being interfered with by Mr. Boyd, the Assistant Doorkeeper, she made a backward but ascending change of position to the Speaker's chair, and from that point tried to continue her address, but the efforts of the Assistant Doorkeeper being seconded by those of Mr. Buxton, the Doorkeeper,

The Excited Little Woman

was overruled and led out of the Hall protesting against such ungallant treatment.

On reassembling a resolution was adopted authorizing the Appropriation Committee to meet during recess to supervise all laws affecting appropriations.

The Buell Records.

The testimoney in the Buell court martial case was presented, and ordered to be printed.

No Agreement Yet.

Mr. GARFIELD reported that the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation were unable to agree.

A new committee was ordered, the same members being appointed.

Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

A bill passed under suspension of the rules abolishing the Franking Privilege after September 1st next, and providing stamps for the President, heads of departments, Senate and House. The speeches of congressmen are not to be stamped.

Soldiers' Homesteads

A bill passed extending the right of homestead to soldiers' widows and eldest child, or the father and mother of the soldier, if dead.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the restoration to the market of certain lands in Michigan was concurred in.

$300,000 Appropriated for a Public Building in Pittsburgh.

Bills, appropriating $100,000 for public buildings at Raliegh, N. C., and $300,000 for the same at Pittsburgh, passed.

Another Extension

A resolution by Mr. DAWES extending the session bill 9 P. M. was adopted—102 to 46.

A Compromise on the Enforcement Amendment.

The announcement was received that the Senate had agreed to the Conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD then presented the Conference report to the House. The amendment had been modified by providing that in any country or parish in any Congressional District, if ten citizens request the Judge of the United States Circuit Court to have the registration or election ordered and scrutinized, the Judge shall appoint two citizens of the election district or voting precinct, of different political parties as supervisors of elections, they not to be paid and not empowered to make arrests or perform any duties except to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election and to witness all their proceedings including the counting of the votes and the making of returns thereon.

Mr. GARFIELD explained the provision that though the supervisors would be prompt witnesses for the Government of any frauds, they will have nothing to do with challenging votes or deciding challenges, or with giving or withholding certificates of election. The bill appropriates $19,518,583, being seven millions less than the same bill last year.

Mr. KERR opposed an amendment as being an interference with elections in States, but considered it now clipped of its dangerous element.

Mr. POTTER made similar remarks.

The rules were suspended and the report agreed to—102 to 89—a party vote excepting Mr. Farnsworth, who voted nay.

The bill removing the political disabilities of George S. Houston, of Alabama, and Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, passed.

The bill appropriating $200,000 for a government building at Evansville, Ind., passed.

At 7:30 a recess was taken till 8:15 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—After recess the amendment to the House bill extending the benefits of the Agricultural College bill to the State of Arkansas were concurred in.

Various propositions for the benefit of Clerks and employees of the House were offered and agreed to.

Ready to Adjourn.

On question by Mr. GARFIELD, a Joint Committee, to await on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn, was ordered.

The Conference report on the Ohio river Bridge bill was presented by Mr. Holman and agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that the Committee had performed that duty and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make to Congress.

In the midst of much confusion and pressure on the part of members to get the recognition of the Speaker, the time for the House adjournment being about to arrive, a resolution of thanks to the Speaker was offered by Mr. RANDALL, and adopted unanimously, for the able, prompt and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties.

Adjourned Sine Die.

The SPEAKER then at 9 P. M. declared the House adjourned for the second session of the Forty-second Congress, wishing all members a safe return to their homes. [Loud cheers.]

CONVICTED OF CORRUPTION.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The views of Senators Bayard and Casserly were submitted to the Senate to-day on the abuses in the New York Custom House. They dissent entirely from the conclusions of the majority, and adduce the testimony of great numbers of leading merchants of New York to prove that the

Excessive Extortions

under the General Order business, after it become a monopoly in the hands of Leet and stocking were intensified. There can be no doubt that under the privilege of Collector Murphy it was a monstrous abuse and scandalous system of robbery. They cite Leet's own desposition to show that he talked with General Grant in regard to the General Order business two months before the inauguration. Leet, Porter and Babcock were then.

Messmates at the Government Expense.

The others knew that Leet contemplated going into the warehouse business at New York.

After the inauguration of Grant, the latter gave Leet a letter in the strongest terms addressed to Mr. Grinnell. Leet was so far intrusted with Grant's secrets that he knew Grinnell to be Collector, and first informed him of it in New York. After Grinnell's instalment Leet again presented himself and

Demanded the Business.

for which he said the letter should be considered an order. Grinnell offered him five thousand dollars if he would go back to his place in the army and not interfere with New York politics. Leet declined. He then made his arrangements with Bixby, obtaining five thousand six hundred dollars a year in exchange for the influence contained in Grant's letter to Grinnell, but he soon complained to his friend Lindsay and others that this sum was

Insufficient for His Share in the Mess.

and consequently he set to work to obtain the whole General Order business from Grinnell. This Grinnell was unwilling to accord him, and only gave him a part. He threatened Grinnell with removal if his wishes were not complied with, and Grinnell not complying in July 1870 was removed, and Murphy appointed in his place. During all this period, say the minority, Leet avers that neither Grant, Porter nor Babcock had any knowledge of his connection with the General Order business, which is the more remarkable from the fact that he had discussed the matter with Grant before he obtained it, and then only obtained it through Grant's personal influence.

Within a few weeks after Murphy received the commission,

Leet and Stocking Had the Whole General Order Business

on the North river side of New York, being the first time it had been made a monopoly. In vain the merchants protested. In vain the Secretary of the Treasury backed their applications. Collector Murphy turned a deaf ear, and sustained Leet and Stocking in their systematic extortions, which continued until the committee met in New York. No one than the President knew better Leet's relation to the General Order business, and no one knew better how Leet obtained it, for he had given him the very letter which produced the result. It is proved that A. T. Stewart, on more than one occasion, informed Grant of the

Abuses Practiced by Leet and Stocking

and begged him to reform it, but no attention was paid whatever. No one can deny that one order from the President would have caused the withdrawal of the General Order privileges from their stores, but he did not check the ebuses, and therefore sustained them, and is there fore

Responsible

for the abuses of the General Order system in New York.

The minority hold that the testimony fully establishes the fact that gratuities and fees for extra services were regularly paid in these departments. The steamship companies were compelled to pay a regular fixed charge on every occasion of discharge in money and part in rations, food and spirits.

The System of Weighing.

is thoroughly corrupt, being always entrusted to laborers picked up along the shore, upon whose accuracy the government has to rely.

The system of political assessment upon Custom House employees is condemned as demoralizing.

The system of seizures and compromises with honorable merchants are shown to be subjects of plunder by special agents of the treasury and their gang of informers, one special agent Jayne, being shown to have received in a year and a half, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

His Share of Plunder.

The Collector, Ward Officer and Surveyor shared the moiety with the informer, and have salaries more than double that of the President.

The minority speak of the detestable methods resorted to by Jayne and others to terrify witnesses or compel parties to confess, and assert that it is fully established that under this system no conviction or punishment for alleged frauds upon the revenue have ever occurred, but on the contrary the payment of these sums of money in compromise were received in

Compounding the Felony

or condoning the misdemeanor. The influence and action of the Custom House officers in controlling the last State Convention in New York, and the anxiety of the President to control the State Conventions is fully set forth. Proofs are abundant of the most profligate bargains and sales of the Custom House offices by Murphy, who was utterly destitute of any sense of the greatness of the trust devolved upon him. His own deposition proves him ignorant of the plainest duties of his place. Under such a regime nothing but corruption could be expected, and the loss to the Government cannot well be estimated.

The minority, nevertheless, recognize certain officers as valuable and faithful public servants, and recommend the tenure of good behavior.

They close by stating that no Department of the New York Custom House is free from the taint of the demoralization and utter unfitness and incompetency of Murphy and those placed in the high places of the Civil Government.

◆

In the Dominion House of Commons, on Monday night, Sir John McDonald, in reply to a question by Mr. Blake, said the communications to the British Minister at Washington and to the Imperial government, concerning the alleged kidnapping of a person in London, Ontario, and his conveyance to the American side had been prepared.

Barkis is Willin'.

Grant and Wilson Notified of Their Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Judge Settle, accompanied by the officers of the Philadelphia Convention, waited on the President this afternoon, when the Judge handed him the official letter communicating the fact of his nomination.

Grants' Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the Presidents' reply as promised—in writing:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 10.

To the Hon. Thos. Settle, President of the National Republican Convention; Pau Strabach, Elisha Baxter, C. A. Sargen and others, Vice Presidents.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of this date advising me of the action of the Convention held at Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received. I accept the nomination and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Experience may guide in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions and in all occupations.

When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust by the election of a successor, whether it be the end of this term or the next, I hope to leave to him as Executive, a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its prosperity.

With the expression of a desire to see the speedy healing of the bitterness of feeling between sections, parties or races of citizens and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protection and privileges to the humblest that it does to the most exalted, I subscribe myself, Very Respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,
U. S. GRANT.

The Committee then proceeded to the Capitol and informed Senator Wilson of his nomination.

Wilson's Reply.

Senator Wilson made the following impromptu reply:

I will in a day or two give you an answer in writing to this communication. I take this occasion, however, to thank you and the members of the Convention you represent for this manifestation of confidence. As I neither asked nor wrote to any member of the Convention to give me a vote I am all the more grateful for their generous support. I am gratified, too, for the friendly tone of the Republican press of the country.

For thirty-six years in public life and in private life, I have striven to maintain the distinguishing idea of the Republican party, the freedom and equality of all men. I have striven ever to be true to my country and to the rights of our common humanity; to know no sectional interest, nor race, nor color. In the future as in the past I shall unfalteringly adhere to these principles which are convictions of my judgement heart and conscience.

I am clearly of the opinion that the great soldier, who rendered such illustrious services to the country in the great civil war will be re-elected President of the United States. His humanity to the vanquished, his firmness to vindicate the rights of the humble and defenseless, and his devotion to the leading ideas of the Republican party cannot be questioned. I esteem it a high honor to be associated with him in the coming contest.

While I am grateful to the friends who gave me such generous support, I honor those who adhered with such devotion to Mr. Colfax. We have been personal and political friends for nearly twenty years, and it is a sourceof profound satisfaction to me that our personal relations have not been disturbed by the recent contest.

While I shall never cease to feel grateful to the friends who honored me by their support, I shall ever entertain sincere respect for those who deemed it to be their duty to give their support to others.

I hope we shall all strive to win to our support every honest and patriotic man in the country, every man true to the rights of humanity, every man who would elevate the condition of the toiling millions and have our republic become a great Christian nation, an example to the world.

Let it be understood that our ranks are wide open to receive all devoted to the country, and who would advance the happiness and general well-being of all sections of the land and all conditions of the people. We, Republicans, should offer the hand of consideration to all fair-minded and honorable men, and use all legitimate means to achieve success for the honor and salvation of the country, as well as for that of the party, which saved the Union and established freedom in every part of the land.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Advance of the Revolutionists on Matamoras Impeded—The City Confident of Being Able to Repel Assault.

MATAMORAS, June 11; via New Orleans, June 12.—A courier extraordinary arrived to-day with the news that Colonel Revultas, who held Monterey for the Government several days after the defeat of General Correllas, has reached Saltillo with about eight hundred men, and occupied that place, where he was joined by two thousand government troops from Matagualla. This force is believed to be sufficient to prevent the Revolutionists from advancing in that direction.

General Ceballos telegraphs to-day that he has established his headquarters at Camargo, and that he has repulsed several attempts of the Revolutionists to advance towards the frontier, and will be able to check their intended march on this city.

The steamer Tobasco left Vera Cruz with several hundred reinforcements, and will arrive here in a few days. The city is quiet, and the confidence in the ability of the Government to retrieve its late disasters is being magnified.

THE ORANGEMEN.

Semi-Annual Meeting—Increase in Numbers—Election of Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The semi-annual meeting of the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States adjourned a two days' session here to-day. The reports show that it has doubled its numbers since last July. The following officers were elected: John G. Bond, Supreme Grand Master; — Campbell, Deputy Grand Master; R. C. Knox, Secretary; John Fullerton, Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

North Carolina's Delegates to Baltimore.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 8.—The Democratic State Executive Committee to-day appointed as delegates to the Baltimore Convention Henry G. Williams, J. A. Englehard and Gen. A. M. Scales.

Threatened Democratic Bolt.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The old line Democrats are dissatisfied with the endorsement of the Cincinnati platform by the County Convention and threaten to bolt and send delegates to the State Convention in favor of the nomination of a straight ticket at Baltimore.

Abortive Attempt to Nominate a Fusion State Ticket in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket to-day, including those agreed upon by the Reform and Democratic Conference Committee, except the following: For Governor, John M. C. Enry, of Ouachita; instead of Williamson, and Alex. Boarman, of Caddo, for Secretary of State instead of S. D. McEnry. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

The Reform Convention rejected the Democratic nominations and adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

A People's Candidate Successful.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 8.—Col. Chas. H. Butterfield, Judge of the Criminal Court, was elected Mayor of this city by five hundred and sixty-five majority over W. S. Ford. It was not a party vote. Judge Butterfield carried every ward but the 6th.

Grant and Wilson to be Officially Notified of Their Nomination.

PHILADEPHIA, June 8.—Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, the permanent Chariman of the Republican National Convention, will meet the Vice Presidents from the several States and Territories, in Washington, on the 10th instant, for the purpose of officially notifying Grant and Wilson of their nomination.

THE TRADE STRIKES.

In Philadelphia.

PHILAEELPHIA, June 8.—The supply of gas will last till next Friday, when it is expected the difficulties with the strikers will be adjusted. A large number of green hands are now on duty.

LATER.—The striking employees of the Gas Works are still holding out for the fifteen per cent. increase of pay. There is every prospect of the city being left in total darkness by midnight. The gas has already given out in some sections of the city.

In New York.

NEW YORK, June 8.—General Shuler was in consultation with the Police Commissioners to-day to consider the probabilities of disturbances among the strikers next week. If necessary the mailitia will be called on to assist in preserving order.

The workingmen are making great preparations for a parade on Monday, which will be a very large one.

A few concessions of employers in the various trades were announced to-day.

The threatened strike of the employees of the gas companies has been averted by an amicable arrangement of the difficulties complained of by the workmen.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Including the new societies representing the trades hitherto unorganized, the number of workingmen combined under the Protection Trade Associations, amounts to nearly one hundred thousand.

The Eight Hour League now numbers twenty-one thousand four hundred members, all of whom have struck for reduced time.

The strikes have now extended to thirty-two trades, twelve of them have been successful, and the men have returned to work. In fourteen trades, represented in the Eight Hour League, one-third of the men have resumed work on their own terms.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday permission to parade was given, and a police escort promised to the Eight Hour League, provided the members do not march below Canal street, and keep ten feet off the curb.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The features of the great strike in this city remain nearly the same although a progressive movement on the part of the strikers still continues. Great preparations are making for the grand demonstration to-morrow. The Executive Committee of the eight hour league states that if the day is fine 100,000 workingmen will participate in it and representatives of the trades will take part in it from many other cities. Bands have been engaged to head all the trades enrolled in the league and there will be a great display of banners and transparencies bearing the mottoes of the various trades, unions. The leaders predict that the magnitude of the demonstration will greatly aid the cause.

In Brooklyn.

The Booklyn masons have struck for eight hours, and passed resolutions that any of the society working after the strike will be fined $50 and be considered ineligible to re-enter the organization.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

In Indiana.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A special to the *Enquirer* from Bellefontaine says the tornado passed that vicinity last night tearing up trees, unroofing the houses in the towns of Gurney and Degraff. Gurney was nearly destroyed, and fifty persons were injured. At Degraff ten or twelve buildings were blown down. The Methodist church was destroyed and many dwellings unroofed. Mrs. Roll and two children were killed. The time of the tornado was 6:30 in the evening.

In Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Further reports from the great storms of Thursday night in the Illinois show that there was an immense amount of damage done in Peoria, Fulton, Knox and other counties in that section of the State, the destruction of bridges on the country roads having been almost universal. In the city of Peoria, fences and trees were blown down, cellars filled with water, and every railroad leading out of the city suffered more or less. No trains left there yesterday. The Chicago and Quincy Railroad had about four miles of track and many bridges swept away. The Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Road also suffered severley, losing one 150 foot bridge and the entire road bed in a number of places is gone. A large force of men are at work repairing damages, and will cause but little detention to trains. In the town of Hilton damages are fearful. The town is almost entirely flooded with water, and barns, stock, etc., have been swept miles away. The most singular thing is the running up stream of the Illinois river. The immense volume of water poured into the river below has created a back water, and there is a strong current running northward. The river last night was still rising very rapidly, and fears of damages from this source were entertained.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE UNION DEPOT SUICIDE.

Additional Particulars—A Sad Story of Wrecked Fortunes and Blighted Hopes.

A few days ago we referred to the melancholy suicide of Miss Lemiberger at the Union Depot, on account of unrequited love. From the Philadelphia *Herald* of Saturday we glean the following additional particulars:

On Thursday we gave in the *Herald* an account of the suicide in Pittsburgh of Mrs. Leimberger, for love of Fred Pilot, Madame Janauschek's agent. That gentleman, now in Hartford, says that Miss Leimberger joined their company at St. Louis as Maid to Madame Janauschek, and was with them only three weeks when he received a note from her, when they were in Washington, in which she declared her unconquerable love for him. He told her he was more than old enough to be her father—he is 56 and she is 17—and said he must show the note to Madame Janauschek, which he did, and Madame Janauschek told her she must go back to St. Louis. She left the company, and they had not heard a word from her since that time until the sad news of her death by suicide was announced.

The girl's father, whom Mr. Pilot knows, was worth five or six years ago, $100,000, made by keeping a restaurant in St. Louis. He has since lost it all, and Mr. Pilot recently made him a present of $50. He has telegraphed to Pittsburgh to have the body decently buried at his expense. Madame Janauschek was so affected by the bad news that she hardly felt in a condition to play last night."

The above paragraph explains the apparent heartlessness and neglect of Mr. Leimberger who merely requested Miss L's personel effects and cruelly ignoring the remains of his dead daughter.

The kindness and consideration of Mr. Pigott in defraying the expenses of the burial of the unfortunate girl, and befrending her scarcely less unfortunate father speak for themselves.

Resignation of President Hughart.

W. O. Hughart Esq., being about to engage in other business announces his retirement from the Presidency of the Connellsville Railroad. Mr. H. in severing his official connection with the road, the successful completion of which was so largely due to his undefatigable efforts, carries with him the kind wishes of hosts of friends who have witnessed the zeal, efficiency and uniform courtesy which have characterized his official career.

A Charcoal Sketch of the Philadelphia Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The embalming of the body of the late soldier, U. S. Grant, took place to-day in a sufficiently solemn manner. The eulogies were nauseating and lasted all day. Nothing was said but Grant, Grant, Grant, and the small body of clacquers screamed, bawled, rapped and roared to the boundaries of their money's worth. Morton McMichael was called to the chair, and presided with urbane inefficiency, discharging his mind of a speech, grateful enough to rid him of the obligation of his numerous sons and dependents in Federal office, and then relapsing into inconsequentiality. As a result, there was a great want of decorum, and the speech-makers broke in with lip-service. Dick Oglesby, of Illinois, made the most effective speech, walking too and fro, and up and down the earth, and Joe Hawley congratulated him at the finishing. Tom Settle, the newspaper boys' candidate, was made permanent President. He was a brother-in-law of Stephen A. Douglas, and United States Minister to Peru under Grant. He is a good-looking, black-haired, youngish man and behaved with decision. He is sustained by a fearful lot of scalawags and carpetbaggers, like Tom Lee, of Raleigh, a shoulder-hitter, and Kehoe.

The Mormon delegation, which gave $5,000 to Grant's last election, were kicked out to-day, and Frank Fuller and George Cannon are going around regretting their pains.

"The War Spirit Revived."

The Washington *Chronicle* has among its conspicuous headings of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention, "The War Spirit Revived." And Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, concludes his note of congratulation to Mrs. Grant on the nomination of her husband as follows:

"May God bless him and preserve his valuable life till every vestige of rebellion is crushed out."

If this is to be the key-note of the Presidential campaign, it discloses a spirit and purpose to be greatly deplored. Surely the better instincts of the American people revolt at the idea of reviving the war spirit now, seven years after the war has terminated, and raking its embers for sparks to fire the Northern heart. What "vestige of rebellion" is left, except the ruined survivors of the Confederate struggle, to all except a few of whom Congress has just granted amnesty, and though grudgingly, perhaps yet showing that it no longer would hold them to be rebels. And the Convention itself claimed for the Republican party that "it suppressed a gigantic rebellion." Then let Republicans be consistent and talk no further of the nonsense of crushing out the "vestiges of rebellion." If there were nothing better than that to conduct the campaign on, it would be more honest to retire from the field.—[Baltimore Sun.

Who Wrote President Jackson's State Papers?

Every few months some one springs the question of the authorship of President Jackson's State papers. One piece of evidence that exhibits him as at least contributing to them seems to have been forgotten. The Memoirs of Edward Livingston contain this letter to him from President Jackson. It relates to the famous proclamation of December, 1832:

DEAR SIR: I submit the above as the conclusion of the proclamation for your amendment and revision. Let it receive your best flight of eloquence, to strike the heart and speak to the feelings of my deluded countrymen of South Carolina. Union must be preserved without blood, if possible; but it must be preserved at all hazards, and at any price.

Yours, with high respect,
ANDREW JACKSON.
Dec. 4, 1831, 11 o'clock P. M.

Toshida, the Japanese Minister of Finance, accompanied by Gen. Williams and others sailed for Europe on Saturday. The party returns in July.

The funeral of Father Cleveland took place on Saturday.

Greeley in Chicago.

[Chicago Times of Saturday.]

It cannot be questioned that the meeting of Greeley men in this city on last evening, was a representative body; that is, it represents with considerable accuracy the strength which the movement in behalf of the philosopher has among the people of this country. In a city of 300,000 inhabitants eight men came forward in response to a call for a Greeley meeting, and probably a careful canvass would show that this is about the ratio throughout the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A YOUNG man went into a florist's store here recently to buy a rose bud for his affianced. Seventy-five cents was the price asked. "Will it keep?" inquired the young man. "Oh, yes, a long time," "Then you can keep it." Exit young man.—*Luzerne Union.*

CLINTON county prisoners are now enterained at Willimsport, while the prison in said county is being reconstructed. If Grant undertates the job, it will never be finished, but if some Democrat takes hold of it the Williamsporters will not enjoy the assocication of the Clinton folks very long.

A RE-UNION of the family of David McDowell, late of Pine township, recently took place at the old homestead, now occupied by Joseph A. McDowell. There were present: Mrs. Hannah McDowell, and fifty of her descendants—childern, grand children, and great grand-children.

AN old lady named Pollie Maguire, a cripple, residing at Loretto, received a fall by the breaking of one of her crutches, last week, and fractured both of her arms.

A JONSTOWN baby swallowed a brass watch. It stopped, and that created a difficulty.

AS far as heard from, there are seven Greeley men in this county. Four claim to be Democrats, and the other two recruits are from the Radical party.—*Pottsville Paper.*

OHIO NEWS

THE goldon wedding of David and Lydia Slanker was the great item of interest at Slankerville, Wayne county, a few days since. They were married in Berks county, Pa., and came to Chippewa township in 1833.

IN Dayton there are about eighty cases of small-pox, mostly of mild form and confined to the neighborhood of the pest house, among people not vaccinated. The sanitary police enforce the health ordinance rigidly, and there is no danger of the disease spreading. The public school has been suspended.

ZANESVILLE is to vote on the 17th of June on a tax of $100,000 to build a railroad from that city into Noble county.

THE wool market in Coshocton has opened at 65 and 70 cents. In Harrison county 3,000 fleeces recently sold for 80 cents per pound.

A MAN in Pickaway county, who for ease, convenience, &c., plants his corn by riding horse back.

THE Coshocton *Age* calls on the town Council to "inaugurate a chain gang" in Coshocton; then when a disorderly row is broken up every body in town who has no money is to have a ball and chain attached to his leg and put to work on the streets.

Mrs. Mary White, wife of James White, of Wyandot county, died, a few days ago. The *Union* says she has for the last few years been growing corpulent, untill she became so fleshy as to be almost helpless. Her weight is supposed to have been 600 pounds, and it took ten men to lift her after she was in her coffin. She is supposed to have smothered to death by the accumulation of fatty matter.

Trusses! Trusses !! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street. 1tw

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Junipe Ta Soap,* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—a family physic which is pleasant to take and does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. It is a purely vegetable preparation, containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol, the result of fifteen years of experience by Doctor Samuel Pitcher. It is perfectly harmless and far more effective than Pills, Narcotic Syrups or Castor Oil. By soothing the system it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills Worms, cures Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency and Derangement of the Liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 50 cents—ask your druggist to get it for you, and he will always keep it.

J. B. ROSE & CO. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

The Horse and His Rider.

It was a happy day for horse and his rider when the Mustang Liniment was introduced as a cure for the external diseases and injuries of both. In the stable, the barn and the household this wonderful emollient is equally useful. If a horse is spavined, or foundered, or harness-galled, or afflicted with any other of the many superficial ills that equine flesh is heir to, the Linament effects a speedy cure, and it is equally efficacious when applied to draught oxen or cows suffering from outward swellings, strains, or hurts of any description. As an application for bruises, cuts, burns, rheumatism, stiff joints, sprains, neuralgia, earache and toothache, it takes precedence for all other topical remedies, and is therefore an article of prime necessity in families

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

(Near the Soldier's Monument,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows (all kinds constantly on han and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon.

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

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AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers.

J. H. REEVES,
au26:1 7d Nassau street, New York

LOST.—A BAY MARE—On May 14th. White star in her forehead, one white paster on hind leg and white ring above hoof; 5 years old. Any person returning her to A. A. MOORE, Brick Yard, head of Bedford avenue, near upper basin, Pittsburgh, will be liberally rewarded.

june 1-w-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Remedy for

SCROFULA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest prices

AT

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in [illegible] room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of* "JOB MOSES" *on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, &c., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w

DR. A. SLEE,

No. 276 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhoea or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential.

A. McMaster, M. D., F. R. S.

Registered Surgeon of Dominion of Canada, member by delegation of the Canada Medical Association.

Females suffering from chronic diseases of uterine or other organs, requiring special or surgical treatment, will be received every Tuesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Trustee for the heirs of Thos. Stewart, late of Findlay Township, said county, deceased, will offer the real estate of which decedent died seized, situate on the waters of Potato Garden Run, in said township of Findlay, containing 104 Acres, at Public sale, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, next. The farm is well watered, has various kinds of fruit, a large Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, a large Frame Barn and double Frame Stable, and other necessary out-buildings. The soil is of excellent quality, with plenty of timber and coal. It is situated two miles south of Clinton and six or seven miles north of the Pan Handle Railroad. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Possession given on the first day of September, 1872. Terms made known on the day of sale.

jun1:3tw JESSE SCOTT, Trustee.

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FOR

Linens, Books, Circulars, &c., with Indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions: Name, $1 25; Name and Address 1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to

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BROOKE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—I desire to sell my farm, situated in Brooke county, West Va., on the Washington and Wellsburgh pike two miles from Wellsburgh, the county seat, and containing 170 acres, all underlaid with coal. The improvements are a Brick Dwelling House 46x28, with back building 34x18, and cellar under all. A fine yard is attached, planted with evergreens, shrubbery, &c. Water near the house; a frame barn 64x34, and sheep house the same. Also a large stable and other necessary buildings.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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AT AUCTION

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Saturday, June 22,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Twelve miles from Allegheny city, on the Pittsburgh and Saxonburg road, near Talakavia, and adjoining the property of R. and J. Thompson's heirs, Lambie and Trimble on the south, and on the north by a public road. Convenient to churches, schools, &c. This is one of the finest chances to secure land at a bargain, seldom if ever offered in the county. The land is under fine cultivation at present. There is in operation on the tract adjoining

A COAL MINE.

This property must double in value inside of one year, being so handy to Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but a short drive from either city. This opportunity should not be let pass. The very idea of coal having been discovered on the tract adjoining should be inducement enough to buyers to look to this sale. Sale positive.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in one, two and three years. Conveyances will be at the auction rooms, Allegheny city, to convey buyers to the property on the day of sale.

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Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

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In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

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AT

CITY HALL,

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Tickets, - - $1.00.

At conclusion of the Concert, the Manager will distribute 300 Building Lots to the Ticket Holders, in the usual manner, but Honestly and Impartially.

These Lots belong to Mr. S. Gilliland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the working man and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six-foot vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away with the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at 1½ cents per bushel, is worth $10,000. A neat frame Cottage House is situated on this property, and with the outbuildings, will be given away with the lot on which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town, and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Malt House, Post Office, Express Office and a large number of handsome dwelling houses, and taken altogether, is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

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The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them; they will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics, Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Munson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the Weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa.; Colonel Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to the title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney at Law, 80 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

J. W. TAYLOR, (Cashier City Bank, 112 Fourth Avenue,) Treasurer.

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NOW FOR SALE.

These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the Central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising is unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenvient to market than can be found elsewhere.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$100,000 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

38th Semi-Annual

Gift Enterprise,

To be Drawn Thursday, July 4, 1872.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$10,000 IN GOLD

One Prize $5,000 in Silver

Five Prizes of $1,000. } each in { GREENBACKS
Five Prizes of $500.
Ten Prizes $100.

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each. Two Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600 each. Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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$300,000!

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Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class F. to be Drawn June 29, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of......	$50,000	500 prizes of...	$100
1 prize of......	12,650	9 prizes of...	1,000
1 prize of......	10,000	9 prizes of...	500
1 prize of.....	7,500	9 prizes of...	300
4 prizes of......	5,000	9 prizes of...	250
4 prizes of......	2,500	36 prizes of...	200
20 prizes of......	1,000	36 prizes of...	150
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40 prizes of......	250	5,000 prizes of...	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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THE PRESIDENCY

OFFICEHOLDERS' CONVENTION.

End ot the Philadelphia Farce.

U. S. GRANT RENOMINATED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Great Smiler Thrown Overboard.

WILSON, OF MASS. SUBSTITUTED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Committee on Platform not having come in, there was some delay in opening the session. It is understood there has been some serious difference of opinion in the committee.

Called to Order.

At 10:30 the Chairman, T. H. Settle, called the Convention to order.

The roll of States was called, and the presence of each was announced by the Chairmen of their respective delegations.

Here it was discovered that about a hundred persons had obtained entrance surreptitiously to the body—all of whom were expelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. D. Harper, of the North Broad street church.

Order of Business.

Mr. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported that the States be called in alphabetical order, and that each State shall be entitled to double its Senatorial and Congressional votes according to the recent apportionment. The report of credentials shall be first, and the platform is to be disposed of before nominations. Roll call shall not be dispensed with on nominations, and when a majority given for any candidate shall appear, the Chair shall put the question to the convention—"Shall the nomination be unanimous?" In case of divided delegations the Chairman shall state the vote in detail for each candidate or proposition.

Rules.

The rules of the House of Representatives were generally adopted, but only five minute speeches were allowed, except by consent of the Convention, except in nominating candidates, ten minutes each shall be allowed, the National Committee to be named by the respective States.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Contested Seats.

Mr. Pendleton, of Iowa, from the Committee on Credentials, reported all the States and Territories represented in full. No contested seats except Dakota and Utah. In Dakota they admit all four delegates, with two seats between them. In the case of Utah, they admit the Hollister-Gould delegates.

Mr. Southard, of California, moved to amend the report so as to admit both seats of the Utah delegates. He understood that one set were excluded because they were Mormons.

Mr. Stoddard, of Massachusetts, said the excluded delegates were excluded because not regularly chosen.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, said these men had come a great ways, and he proposed to admit and marry all.

Mr. Wurtz, of New York, said that that proposition had been made in the Committee, and that the compromise had been distinctly refused by the Mormons.

The amendment was rejected and the report was then adopted.

Called to Meet.

The Chairman stated that the National Executive Committee is called to meet in an adjoining hall immediately after the adjournment of the Convention.

The Muddle With England.

Mr. Parsons, of Alabama, offered a resolution extolling peace, but warning England that we will uphold the government firmly in maintaining our rights.

Mr. Parker moved to submit the resolution to the Committee on Resolutionss without debate. A motion to table was rejected, and then a motion to refer was carried.

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, moved that all resolutions offered be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Robinson, of Louisiana, movedto refer without reading. Mr. Parker accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

Communication from the Union League.

Mr. McMichael presented a communication to the Convention, which being resolutions from the Union League of America, the Convention by a vote ordered them to be read. They set forth the principles of the Republican party and urged the importance of faithfully standing by and upholding them against all the foes of opposition or treachery. An expression sustaining universal civil rights, and anti-Ku Klux legislation called forth applause.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, followed the reading of the Union League resolutions with a brief approval, and moved the resolutions be entered on the minutes and printed. Adopted.

A "Reconstructed Rebel" Speaks.

Mr. Flannigan, of Texas, called upon Gen. Geo. W. Carter, of Louisiana, who led a rebel brigade during the war. He wanted to hear from the excession side of the House. [Cries of "Carter," "Carter."]

Gen. Carter came to the platform, but spoke so inaudibly that it was difficult to hear him at first. He said he had been a rebel but was reconstructed, and came out of the war with two planks in his platform—first, that he couldn't get what he wanted, that a whipped man had no right to dictate what he should have. He had learned that the will of the people must be respected. Referring to Mr. Greeley, he said the people of the South respected more the man who was firm, and would make them behave themselves. If the Democrats nominate Greeley at Baltimore, he believed Gen. Grant would get more Democratic votes in Louisiana than Greeley. [Great cheers.]

Ku Klux Buncombe.

Mr. Straubach, of Alabama, being called out, addressed the Convention in a strong German accent. He recited some of the cruelties of the Ku Klux, to illustrate the importance of decided legislation. In conclusion, he predicted that Schurz would not muster a corporal's guard of Germans to follow his own political funeral.

Carpet-Baggism.

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois, was called out. He said he represented in part the greatest carpet-bag State in the Union. There was only one man in the delegation who was born in the State. He eulogized the energy and enterprise of her people, and said if carpet-bag trees produce such fruit let us plant them, for God's sake, all over the land. The speech was interrupted by repeated cries of "Time, time," but the Chairman interfered and restored order.

Mr. Storr proceeded with his speech. He ridiculed the pretences of Carl Schurz, who, he said, had failed, miserably, both in war and in peace. He ignored him as fellow citizen, saying that he was so no longer. He predicted the re-election of President Grant as his own successor by a larger majority than any candidate had ever got. As he closed his remarks there was great confusion and impatient calls to proceed with business. Several delegates proposed to go on at once with the nominations, instead of waiting for the report of the Committees on Platform, but the Chairman announced that the Committee would be prepared to report in half an hour.

A Blast Against Missouri Liberalism.

In response to calls, John B. Henderson, of Missouri, spoke from his place in the delegation. He said the Republican party of Missouri is united. There will come up from the hills and valleys of that State one universal shout for the nominees of this Convention. The divisions of the party had been unfortunate, but they had been now healed, and the Republicans and Liberals now stand on one common platform. He said Gratz Brown seeming to think after his election as Governor that he owed most to the Democrats, had accordingly left us. Let him go. We wish him every success except election on the tail of the Liberal Republican ticket.

A Colored Voice from the South.

Mr. James R. Lynch, colored, Secretary of State of Mississippi, was called out and took the platform. He said the colored race were waiting anxiously to hear of the renomination of General Grant. Mr. Lynch continued at some length. He said the colored people of America were gravitating to the South, and argued their indispensability to the development of that section and Mexico, and Central America as well. He repeated that Grant will be strong at the South. Greeley's name has no charm there. The man who had the genius to command success in the field when the popular heart was weak, is the man for this hour.

A Motion not Seconded.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, moved to suspend the rules, in order to proceed to the nomination of President, only deferring the nomination of Vice President until after the platform was adopted.

But Subsequently Carried.

An Ohio delegate called for a crippled soldier of that State—General E. F. Noyes.

Mr. Noyes, advancing to the platform, said that the feeling of the Ohio delegation was to talk less and act more. He thought that they ought to finish their business and go home. He was afraid that they would not be able to go home to-night if they waited for the report of the Committee on Platform. Therefore he wished to proceed with the nominations at once, and let the platform come in afterwards. He promised for the nominees of the Convention a larger majority than Ohio gave to Grant four years ago. [Cheers.] There was absolutely no disaffection in Ohio. [Cheers.] There had been a few Liberal Republicans, as they were called, but they were now ashamed of themselves, and were stronger friends of Grant now than they were before. He presisted in the opinion that the Convention should at once proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President. [Cries of "make the motion."] In conclusion he moved to suspend the rules and proceed to nominate President. Carried. [Great cheers.]

Grant Renominated.

Mr. Cullum, of Illinois—On behalf of the great Republican party of Illinois, of the Union, and in the name of liberty, loyalty, justice, law, in the interest of economy, good government, peace and equality of all before the law; remembering with gratitude his achievements as a soldier in the field and statesmanship of his Presidency, I renominate Ulysses S. Grant. [Cheers, long prolonged.]

Enthusing.

Mr. Woodford, of New York, asked the Convention to pause before it makes the nomination, which is an election, until New York can second that nomination. Four years ago she sustained Grant because she recognized her obligation of gratitude to him—to-day she endorses him because he has been tried and found true. He referred to Sumner's citation of Stanton against Grant for the purpose of showing that Stanton and Lincoln both knew Grant thoroughly, and trusted him utterly, not only to crush out the rebellion in his own silent way, but also to negotiate the great rebellion surrender and its terms. From his grave the dead Stanton rebukes the living Sumner. [Cheers.] New York endorses Grant's nomination, and asks God's blessing on the cause.

Mr. Boruck, of California, said a few words.

Calling the Roll of the Office-Holders and Revenue Leeches.

The roll was called for the first ballot, which resulted as follows: As each State was called, the Chairman of its delegation, in a few terse sentences, announced its unanimous vote for Grant, each announcement being the signal for applause.

Nebraska, in announcing its vote, said that State gave six for the man who will tan the hide of Horace, in the vote of Democratic corruption and damnation.

Mr. Townsend, in casting the vote of New York, gave it for Grant—the man of whom Greeley said, he had never been beaten and never would be. [Long and uproarious applause.]

On the call of Pennsylvania, her Chairman was greeted with applause and loud cries of "Platform—platform." Mr. McMichael declined to come forward, but said, Pennsylvania without any words lent her full heart and cast fifty-seven votes for Grant.

When General Burnside rose to vote for Rhode Island, he was geeted with great cheers, which was continued until he took the platform, where he cast eight votes for his old comrade in arms—General Grant.

The District of Columbia delegate said she had a desirable house to rent, which was much sought after, but the District wanted to re-let it to the same tenant.

Grant the Unanimous Choice—More Enthusing.

All the States and Territories having been called the Chairman announced that the entire vote, 732 in all, having been cast for Ulysses Grant, the latter was the nominee of this Convention as its candidate for the Presidency. [Great applause.]

Ready to Report the Platform.

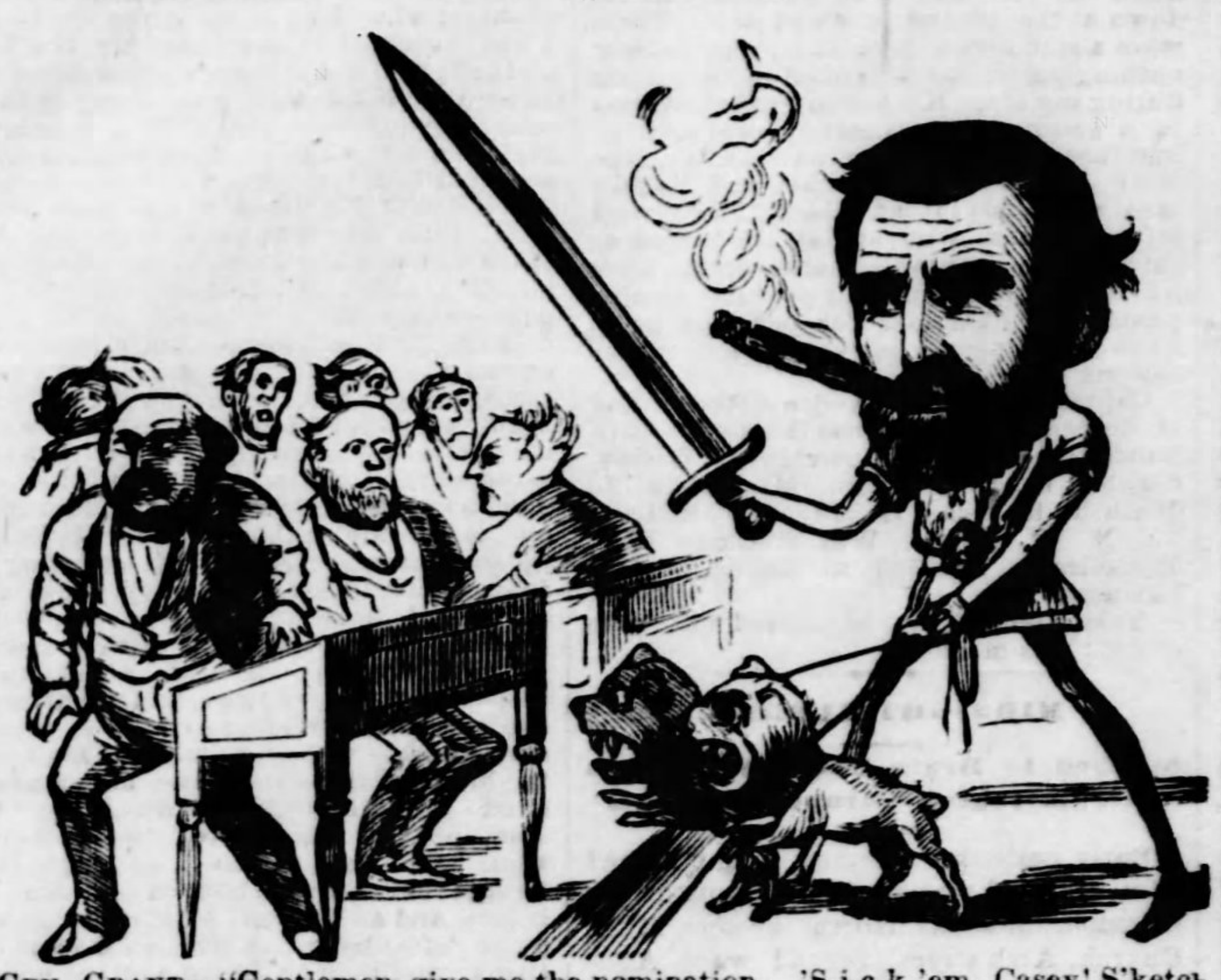
Mr. Church, of Indiana, was called to the platform and sang "Red White and Blue," the band and audience joining in the chorus. The enthusiasm would not be silenced until Mr. Church followed with "Marching Through Georgia." At the conclusion he called for three cheers for the loyal black men who stood by our boys as they were "marching to the sea," which were given with a will.

A Regular Coon Camp Meeting.

The whole Convention rose en masse together with the audience singing the hymn "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," the band playing "Yankee Doodle." The cheering and singing continued for some time, the whole Academy ringing with the music, the shouting and cheering of the delegates.

The Chairman said the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report. (Cheers.)

GRANT'S ADVANCE ON THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.



GEN. GRANT—"Gentlemen, give me the nomination. 'S-i-c-k 'em, Casey! S'ketch 'em, Leet!"

Deleware Heard From.

Deleware here announced James Riddle as its member of the National Committee.

Nominations for Vice President.

The Platform Committee failing to appear, Mr. Craighead, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules, and proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President of the United States. Adopted.

The Chair announced nominations in order.

Pennsylvania Selects Henry Wilson—The Cold Shoulder Given the Keystone State.

Mr. Morton McMichael, of Pennsylvania, took the platform and proceeded to nominate Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. He claimed Pennsylvania as the place of birth and baptism of the Republican party, and as the first in the field and the fight when rebellion raised its head; because of all the loyal States it was the nearest to the scene of war. But how had she been requited? Four years ago she presented a war Governor as a candidate for Vice Presidential nomination. He was defeated; but she went on faithfully and gave her vote to the ticket. He then proceeded with some remarks on the tariff question, which were inaudible to the reporters. He was understood to complain that Pennsylvania had no representative in the Cabinet. He was frequently interrupted with cries of "Name your candidate." He then presented the name of a statesman to the whole country—an honest, able man who always labors for the laboring man. I name Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, seconded the nomination of Mr. Wilson in a few eloquent sentences, which recited his services and eulogized his public and private character.

Mr. Ray, of New Hampshire, also seconded Wilson's nomination because he was a good and true man, always in favor of the people in every emergency.

Colfax Nominated.

Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, was next received with great cheers. In behalf of the entire Republican party of Indiana and by the unanimous instruction of his State Convention, he nominated Schuyler Colfax. [Great cheering.] He did this with satisfaction because it was the just reward for devoted public services. He was not unknown to fame. Four years ago the names of Grant and Colfax were associated together. They were the battle cry which led to that great triumph. They should not be separated until we achieve another triumph, because the firm is not yet insolvent and the time not come in which to

Divide its Assets.

He paid a high compliment to Wilson. He and Colfax both carved their way to honor and distinction, but Grant and Colfax united in one cry will again be the signal for victory.

The nominations for the Vice Presidency gave evidence at the outset that Wilson would be the choice. The applause which greeted the presentation of Colfax's name by Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, came from such parts of the Hall as to show that Wilson was uppermost.

W. A. Howard of Michigan seconded the nomination of Colfax. He said that Michigan first perfected a Republican organization. We still stand where we stood then. He proceeded with a graphic sketch of Colfax's career from a printer's boy to the seat of the second officer in this great government, and urged the propriety of his renomination. At the conclusion he was received with cheers. Mr. Lynch, (colored) of Mississippi, followed. It seemed to him as if the spirit of Lincoln is here, and he remembered what that patriot said on one occasion when he said it was

Not a Safe Time to Swap Horses

(applause.)

He proceeded to urge the nomination of Colfax—(Loud cries of "vote," "vote," "vote.")

Gerrit Smith on rising was greeted with great applause. He complimented highly Gen. Hawley and Colfax, but expressed a preference on this occasion for Wilson, as specially the favorite of the workingmen and of the colored voters in the North. [Applause, and cries of "vote," "vote."]

The call for the roll was renewed.

The Chair recognized Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, who eulogyzed both Colfax and Wilson. If the Republican party has occasion to regret the possession of two such men, it is because they had to choose between them. But when we say to Grant, "Well done, good and faithful servant," why should should we not say the same to Schuyler Colfax. [Applause]

Mr. Quarles, of Georgia, (colored) came to the platform on behalf of the great majority of Republican voters of the South to second the nomination of Wilson. [Great cheers.] The great and hoary headed champion of human freedom deserves this at our hands. His heart embraces the whole country. He has labored and fought long and well, and the time has come when the people of the whole country should give him recognition of his services. We of the South remember how he has stood the ordeal of the past, and we believe it always safe to swap horses when sure of getting one equally as good. We have never taken the Vice Presidential candidate from the East, and I think we should now accord her that honor

Mr. Senor, of Virginia, nominated John F. Lewis, of Virginia, who through all the war stood true to his loyal principles to which he sacrificed his all.

A colored delegate, from Texas, nominated Gov. E. J. Davis of that State.

Mr. Nunn, of Tennessee, presented the claims of, and nominated Horace Maynard. [Cheers.]

The Platform.

The Chair announced that the Committee on Resolutions was present and put the question whether the Convention would now hear their report and declared it carried.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions announced that Gen. Hawley, Secretary of the Committee, would read the Resolutions. He said that the Committee had but a short time in which to consider a large number of questions, so if the gentlemen did not find in the Platform everything that they desired, he hoped they would rest assured that it was not excluded from any indisposition to take up and act upon all.

Gen. Hawley then read the Platform as follows:

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia on the fifth and sixth days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

Self Praise.

First. During the eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all and established universal suffrage. An exhibition of unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offences, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant discords of the great war, and initiated a wise policy towards the Indians. The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generally aided and successfully conducted; the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizen's rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reduction of rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year. A great financial crisis has been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe that the people will not entrust the government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

Social Equality.

2d. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to the citizen by reason of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude.

The Amendments.

3rd. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured these amendments.

Cuba vs. England.

4th, The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathising with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

Civil Service Buncombe.

5th, Any system of Civil Service, under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform in the system by laws, which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Practice Preferable to Precept.

6th. We are opposed to furnish grants of lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

A Janus Faced Tariff Plank.

7th. The annual revenues after paying current debts should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of principal, and revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, shall be raised by duties on importations, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

A Sugar Coated Pill to the Boys in Blue.

8th. We hold in undying honor the the soldiers and sailors, whose valor saved the Union. Their pension is a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged and who in the line of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause of such discharge.

A Plea for the Votes of Adopted Citizens.

9th. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance—"Once a subject always a subject"—having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by the European nations, it is the duty of our government to guard with zealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former government, and we urge the continual and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

The Franking Privilege.

10th. The franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rates of postage.

An Evasion on the Question of the Hour.

11th. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so changing legislation as to afford full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor the creator of capital the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Endorsing Bayonet Rule.

12th. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

The Debt—Specie Payments.

13th. We denounce the repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Does This Mean Woman Suffrage?

14th. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to under fields of usefullness is received with satisfaction and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Partial Amnesty.

15th. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and national feeling throughout the land.

State Rights.

16th. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the state and to the Federal government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with the rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National government.

The Present-Taker.

18th. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity and illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

At the conclusion of their reading

The Resolutions were Adopted.

A delegate suggested that one resolution had been overlooked. It was searched for, found and read and adopted as follows:

Our Ruined Commerce.

17th. It is the duty of the general government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship building.

Mr. Burnside now moved the adoption of the platform as a whole. Carried with half a dozen dissenting votes.

Mr. Noyes, of Ohio, came forward and seconded the nomination of Wilson in a few nervous sentences.

Mr. Biskam, of Ohio, from part of the delegation, said he would fail in his duty if he failed to second the nomination of Colfax. [Cries of "vote, vote."]

Henry Wilson Nominated for Vice President.

When the roll was called the vote stood 364½ for Wilson to 321½ for Colfax. Before the result was announced Virginia changed her vote to Wilson securing him the nomination.

Tremendous confusion arose by States changing their votes, and after some cheering Wilson was nominated unanimously.

Thanks to Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, of New York, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention is hereby heartily given to the generous citizens of Philadelphia, from whom its delegates have received the kindest treatment and greatest courtesy.

Official Announcement of the Nominations.

The president then officially announced that U. S. Grant and Henry R. Wilson are the nominees of this Convention. This was the occasion of a fresh outburst of applause.

When quiet was restored he also announced that he would inform the nominees of the action of this Convention.

Thanks to the Officers.

The usual resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention were adopted and the President then read the following

Despatch From Vice President Colfax.

To John W. Foster, Indiana:

Accept for yourself and the delegation my sincere gratitude for your gallant contest. I support your ticket cheerfully. Men are nothing; principles, everything. Nothing must arrest the Republican triumph until equality under the law like the liberty from which it springs is universally acknowledged, and the citizenship of the humblest becomes a sure protection against outrage and wrong, as was the Roman citizenship of old.

SCHUYLER COLFAX

The Funeral Dirge.

A colored delegate suggested that the band play "Auld Lang Syne," while the audience were going out, and the suggestion was adopted.

Adjourned Sine Die

The Chairman then at ten minutes past four P. M., with a few words of thanks, declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A Protest from the Gentiles of Utah.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Gentile delegation from Utah, who were admitted to seats in the Convention to-day, instead of the Mormon delegates, sustained their application in a strong paper presented to the Convention, which concludes as follows:

We can not see how the National Republican Convention could recognize polygamy by the admission to seats of Smith and Fuller without self-stultification, without placing a premium upon disloyalty and rebellion, without doing great injustice to the loyal people of Utah and outraging the sense of decency, as well of true Republicans as of the entire nation, without distinction as to party.

BAYONET RULE

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1872.

[NOTE—The report of Friday's proceedings in Saturday's POST closed at three o'clock A. M., at which time the Senate was still in session. Appended are the minutes of what transpired subsequently ED.]

The Enforcement Amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke upon the enforcement amendment, when a motion to adjourn was made, which, after colloquy, was lost.

Mr. TIPTON opposed the enforcement amendment at some length.

Mr. HAMILTON, (Md.) protested against such legislation. He, as well as Mr. Tipton, argued that under the rule excluding new legislation and amendments not germane to the bill before the Senate this amendment ought not to be received.

Another motion to adjourn was here at 3:10 A. M., put and lost.

Mr. HAMILTON resumed. He contended that Maryland would endorse the Baltimore nominee. The forty thousand negro Republican votes of that State would be outvoted by the white Democrats.

Messrs. STEVENSON, EDMUNDS and STOCKTON continued.

At 5:30 Mr. HILL suggested a recess, but it was not entertained.

At 5:55 the question to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost.

Senator Sumner Choked Off.

Mr. SUMNER sent up the Supplementary Civil Rights bill as an amendment.

The CHAIR ruled it out of order.

Mr. SUMNER appealed and his appeal was tabled.

The Kellogg Enforcement amendment was then adopted—yeas, 31; nays, 12.

Several amendments were offered but tabled.

The bill then passed—yeas, 32; nays, 10.

A Conference Committee on the bill was then appointed, and at nine o'clock this morning the Senate adjourned till six this evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

The Conference report on the bill increasing pensions for disabilities was agreed to.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of Jabex, L. M. Curry of Richmond, Va., passed with amendments adding the names of half a dozen other residents of Virginia, and of C. B. Memminger, of Charleston, S. C.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, a bill granting the right of way to the Eastern Nevada Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. DUNNELL, from the same committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill restoring to the market all lands remaing undisposed of in the reservation of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians in Michigan. Passed

The Infamous Enforcement Job.

The amendment of the Senate to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill having been sent to the House, Mr. GARFIELD moved that they be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Opposed by Mr. BROOKS on the ground that that would be facilitating the passage of the bill with the objectionable amendment known as the Enforcement act.

A Fair Ruling.

The SPEAKER, in reply to a question, stated that the bill was now on the Speaker's table and could not be reached without a two-thirds majority, while it would require only a majority vote to pass it after it came from the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill, restoring the right of homestead entry to certain soldiers and sailors who had forfeited that right on technical grounds, passed.

The morning hour having expired. Mr. GARFIELD moved at 3:30 P. M. to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, a motion which required only a majority vote, and which would enable the house to reach the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Fillibustering.

This motion started a fillibustering movement on the part of the Democrats, commencing with a motion by Mr. HOLMAN that the House take a recess till 7 P. M., and one by Mr. ELDRIDGE that the house adjourn, on which motion the yeas and nays were demanded.

After wasting another hour in voting the yeas and nays, Mr. GARFIELD moved to non-concur in the Amendments and refer them to a Conference Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL favored the motion.

Mr. BECK stated that the Democrats would

Vote for Everything but the Bayonet Amendment.

He suggested that the Committee on Appropriations take the bill as it now stood with the exception of that obnoxious amendment and pass it as an original bill and send it to the Senate.

Mr. GARFIELD said that the objection to it was that many other amendments ought not to be agreed to. They increased the appropriations $150,000.

Mr. BECK thought that it was better to let that amount be wasted than to place bayonets at every polling place in the country.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued that the minority would have the same chance of defeating this legislation after the report of the Conference Committee as now; and it was not at all certain that the Senate would not recede from the objectionable amendment.

A Recess.

After furthur colloquy the attempt to effect an amicable compromise failed, and the weary routine of calling the yeas and nays on dilatory motions was resumed.

Finally a motion to take a recess was agreed to.

Reports.

The conference report on the bill to pay the claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission was agreed to.

The report of the committee of investigation into the Indian frauds was ordered to be printed.

The conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill was agreed to.

The Fillibustering was Continued

until 9:50 P. M., when Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution non-concurring in the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and refer them to a conference committee, and then take a recess until eight o'clock on Monday morning. Agreed to.

Adjourned till Monday.

Messrs. Garfield, Palmer and Niblack were appointed the Conference Committee.

At 10 P. M., the House recessed till 8 o'clock Monday morning.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE STACK MURDER TRIAL.

The Prisoner's to be Tried Separately—Jury Empannelled in Bender's Case—Testimony for the Commonwealth.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench, the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Kocher, Henry Bender and Samuel Golden, indicted for the murder of policeman Stacks, was taken up.

The court room was densely crowed and great interest manifested in the proceedings.

When the case was called up U. S. District Attorney Swoope and John Coyle, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. T. M. Marshall and Josiah Cohen, for Bender and Golden, and Jacob Miller, John McCarthy and R. M. Gibson for Kocher.

District Attorney Swoope announced that the Commonwealth was ready to proceed with the trial, but Mr. Miller on behalf of Kocher asked for a severance, and Mr. Marshall asked the same privilege in regard to Golden.

The Court granted these motions, and then District Attorney Swoope announced that the Commonwealth had elected to try Bender first.

Mr. Marshall, on the part of Bender stated that the defense was not ready, and asked a continuance of his case for three weeks. He presented an affidavit setting forth that absence of material but unknown witnesses, and averring that every effort had been made to secure their attendance. Mr. Marshal supplemented the affidavit with the statement that the absent witnesses were in the saloon at the time, and that two of them had already been secured. A clue to the witnesses had been obtained, and the hope was entertained that they would be secured by the time mentioned. He also announced that the defense were willing to proceed with the trial of Golden.

Mr. Swoope opposed the motion for continuance.

Judge Sterrett consulted with Judge Collier for a few moments, and then announced that in the opinion of the court the grounds laid for a continuance were insufficient, and overruled the motion.

Bender was formally arraigned, and in answer to the interrogatory of the clerk pleaded not guilty.

Following jury was then empannelled: Hugh Scott, merchant, North Fayette township; Matthew Pate, tinner, East Birmingham; Jesse Graham, ship-carpenter, Elizabeth; Gideon Webster, lumber merchant, Sixth ward, Allegheny; John L. Hamilton, carpenter, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; R. B. Guthrie, farmer, Stowe township; John Rodgers, clerk, West Pittsburgh; Jacob Hutchley, chair maker, Third ward, Allegheny; James Black, tax collector, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Charles Schultz, Braddock borough; Wm. Byerly, musician, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Lewis Schaffer, a resident of Allegheny.

Thirty-eight were called, thirteen were challenged peremptorially by defense, and three by Commonwealth; four were challenged for cause by Commonwealth and eight by defense; six were stood aside and there were thirteen defaulting jurors.

THE TESTIMONY.

James Carville, sworn—Was on police-force in April last; was on duty the night of the 22d; between twelve and one o'clock I was coming down Third street, near Cherry alley, and heard a noise towards Smithfield street; I hurried down to the corner, and stood there for a moment, I saw nothing, except a carriage, and some kind of a vehicle in front of Bender's door; saw a man coming from Fourth street, between Bender's saloon and the furniture store; he stooped and looked down on the pavement; he then crossed over to me and said, "there is a man lying on the pavement;" I ran across the street then, and saw two men walking quite leisurely between Fourth street and Diamond alley; I lifted Stack head up and asked him what was the matter; found he could not speak, let his head down, and saw a pool of blood beside it; then went down to Bender's saloon, opened the door and called him out; called him a second time before he came, he came out with a colored man and a white man; I lifted up Stacks' head and asked Bender if he knew that man; he said no; I asked him if he had been in his house, and he said no; asked him if there had been any fuss in his house, or on the street opposite; he said no, and went into his house with the other two. I rapped with my mace, and called Lieut. Barker, when Barker came he rapped and brought other assistance; we carried Stacks to the watch house; he was dressed in dark black clothes, and had no hat on when found. When I looked in the saloon Bender was behind the eating counter, at the far end of the saloon; there were three or four persons in the saloon who appeared to be eating. When Stacks was found he was lying at full length on his side with his head towards the river, and about two and a half feet from the curb. I did not know it was Stacks until he was recognized at the watch-house.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Marshall.

Lieut. Myers Barker, sworn—Heard the rap on the night of the 22d April; ran towards Third street, and saw deceased lying on his left side; saw a light in Bender's saloon; the man never spoke; we carried him to the watch house and left him there.

No cross-examtnation.

Capt. McGinty, sworn—Twenty minutes before one o'clock Tuesday morning, 23d of April, Stacks was brought into the lock-up; I said the man is not drunk, but hurt, and ordered the men to carry him outside the railing and wash the blood off his face; sent for Dr. McCann; Stacks remained all night speechless and powerless.

No cross-examination.

THE PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. McCann, worn—Was called to see deceased at the lock-up; found him insensible, and more dead than alive, found a slight abrasion on the left side of the forehead, and contusion on the scalp, a little further back, on the same side; this was a long, contused wound, about two and a half inches long; the left eye was black and swollen; there had been bleeding from the nose and there was a slight cut on the upper lip. Saw him next morning at his boarding house in company with Dr. Benham. [Witness described his condition minutely at this time and at subsequent visits.] He died at half-past nine o'clock Wednesday morning. At noon of the same day, Dr. King, Dr. Benham, Dr. Arthurs and myself made a *post mortem* examination. The operation was minutely detailed. The result was, the discovery of a fracture of the skull a little below the contused wound; the rupture of a large vein near the left eye, and the breaking down of a considerable portion of the brain tissue on the right side of the skull.] These injuries were the legitimate result of the blow upon the head, and were necessarily mortal. The man died from the effects of the external injury. The wound must have been inflicted with a blunt, heavy instrument, applied with considerable force. [Oyster knife shown.] I think an instrument like this would have made more of a cut than an abrasion.

A NOL. PROS. AS TO KOCHER.

At this point, Mr. Swoope, acting District Attorney, asked leave to enter a *nol. pros.* as to Kocher, for the purpose of putting him on the stand as a witness.

Mr. Marshall objected, unless a *nol. pros.* was alowed as to Golden, the other co-defendant, and both were put upon the stand.

The motion was granted by the Court, and the *nol. pros.* was ordered to be entered as to Kocher. No argument was heard, Mr. Morgan reserving what he had to say until another time.

William Kocher was then called, when Mr. Marshall objected to his being sworn, on the grounds of incompetency as a witness.

The objection was overruled, and bill sealed for the defendants.

TESTIMONY OF WM. KOCHER.

Wm. Kocher, sworn—I had been at the circus on the night of the 23d of April last; came to Bender's saloon at a quarter after twelve by my time; Albert Vogle was with me; were in a top buggy; we left the horse hitched to the hitching post; went in and called for two veal cutlets; sat at the first table on the right hand side; were there about fifteen minutes when some man came in intoxicated and called for oysters; he went out without paying for them; I saw Bender come from behind the bar and run out with something in his hand; Bender was out a very short time when he came back to the door and motioned for me to come out; I got up from the table and went out; saw Bender have a tussle with some man outside; but cannot say whether it was the man who called for the oysters or not; saw Bender strike the man, and the man fell on his back; he never moved; saw something in Bender's right hand when he struck; cannot say what it was: he had hold of the man with his left hand when he struck him; Bender came up to me and asked me to see if I could get the man up; I went to him shoved him with my foot, and told him to get up, but he never moved; Bender then tapped me on the shoulder, told me to come and leave him lie there, and the police would get him; saw no one there but Bender, Golden and the man who was lying there; Bender told me and Golden not to say anything about it; in a very short time a policeman came and asked Bender if the man lying outside had been in his house; Bender said no; the policeman went out, ceme right back again and called Bender out to see the man; Golden went out with him, and so did another man that I did not know; they were out but a very short time; when they came back a man at the far end of the bar asked Bender where the man was, and Bender said he had run away; asked Golden and my friend to take a drink; think another man drank with us; we then got into our buggy; Bender asked me to say nothing about the matter; the next evening I saw Bender again; I had been drinking around the saloons, and went up Smithfield street to meet the car; when opposite Bender's he came out and called me to one side; he said Mayor Blackmore had been twice to see him, and to say nothing if they came for me. The conversation was in German. I got on the car and and went home. Wm. Eckman, one of our drivers, was with me.

Cross-examined—I had been at the circus; left there about half-past nine; went first to a saloon on Penn street, remained fifteen or twenty minutes; next went to a saloon on the other side of Young's stable; took a drink and came out; then came down Penn to Canal, crossed over to the Elevator, and went to the White House, on Fifth avenue; staid there about an hour; the boy was watching the horse; once and a while he came in and took a drink; went up Fifth avenue, and out the Fourth street road to Wyman's; staid there long enough to take a drink; came down to Third street and stopped at Myer's saloon, near Market street; the boy went in with me; went to Market street, around the corner of Third, went to Steiner's and had a couple of drinks there; saw the barkeeper; don't know his name; it was a little after twelve o'clock when we left there and went to Bender's saloon; we went up Third street to the Central; I took a drink there, and then went to Bender's; it was a quarter after twelve when we got to Bender's; it was about one o'clock when we left Bender's for home; Golden's carriage was standing in front of the Central at no time that night did I see it in front of Bender; Vogel was sitting in the buggy when Bender told me not to say anything about this. Golden was standing along side of Bender, with his whip in his hand. Drove up Third to Ross, along Ross to Second, and up Second to upper bridge. Got home about half-past one. The boy took the harness off the horse, and I went to bed. I did not come back to town that night. Tuesday night went home on the last car. Am sure I was not in town either on Tuesday morning, Wednesday morning or Thursday morning, before day light.

Adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

Court met at one and a half o'clock.

Joseph R. Hunter, sworn—Was in Bender's saloon on the night of this affair; Mr. Woodward, Mr. Mulherron and myself were spending the evening at General Sweitzer's, on our way home we stopped at Reineman's to get some oysters; it was closed and we went to Bender's, called for oysters; while eating some one got up and went out; Bender was behind the oyster bar; he followed the party, grabbed at him as he went out; again returned and again went out; he returned again and went behind the bar; three persons were standing in front of the bar at the time; don't know if any other persons did or did not go out with Bender the second time; we were in there about twenty minutes; we all walked out the front door; went to Fourth and Wood or Smithfield, and there separated and went home; saw no police officer at the saloon; after Bender came back I heard no conversation about the oysters.

Cross-examination—No one went out of the saloon with Bender the first time; did not see Golden there; saw no striking.

Wm. Mulherron, sworn—Do business in New York; was here on the night of the 22d of April; visited Bender's restuarant; noticed a man eating oysters at a table on the right hand side; we sat down at a table in the rear; we ordered some oysters and sardines; while we were eating I noticed the man at the front table get up and go out; Bender then came out from a rear room and followed the man out; Bender was in his shirt sleeves; next I heard "police" called; Bender then, after a short absence, looked in the door; don't remember that any one went out with him.

Dr. Joseph S. M. Young—Left my office about twelve o'clock on the night of April 22d, and about a quarter after twelve stopped in at Bender's saloon; no one, save Bender was in the saloon when I entered; soon after two more came in, one man—a large man—was the next to enter; did not know the last man who entered; he sat down at the second or third table; there were about seven persons in the saloon; nothing particular attracted my attention during my stay; Kocher entered the saloon in a swaggering manner; looked as if he had been drinking; he carried a large whip; I left before Kocher and Vogel's meal was ready; it was about 12:30 when I left; the man who sat at the second or third table was still there eating; have known Henry Bender for probably twelve years; his character for peace is good; have heard people say so on several occasions.

Captain Gallisaith, Andrew Bender and H. Reineman testified that Bender was left-handed; and C. J. Wainwright, G. De Say, Stephen Hoer, B. Seigel, Mrs. Stein, L. Muth, T. Rattigan, H. Meyer, W. H. Lemon, N. W. Aiken, Wm. Hoffman, Wm. Ruckeirsen, testified to Bender's good character.

At this point Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

MIDNIGHT MURDER.

Stabbed to Death Under Mysterious Circumstances—Coroners Inquest.

Early yesterday morning a man named Wm. Hatfield was discovered lying on the pavement near the North avenue, M. E. Church, Arch street, Second ward, Allegheny in a bleeding and dying condition. From the side and shoulders of the prostrate man the blood trickled down the pavement, while close by stood two ladies and their company and another party. The injured man was in his bare feet and without coat or hat. His vest was thrown open, and at his feet lay a silver watch which had evidently dropped from his pocket. He was breathing, but with great difficulty, and apparently was suffering great pain.

While the party still stood regarding the prostrate man, two other men came hurridly down Arch street. One of them was in his shirt sleeves and had a knife in his hand. This man stepped up to the gentlemen who had given the alarm, and said: I did this; I cut this man, and have come to give myself up." Then turning to Officer Wilson, he said: "I'm ready to go with you." The officer recognized him as Ambrose, E. Lynch, known as "Bruiser" Lynch. The voluntary prisoner was questioned as to the cause and nature of the trouble, but would give no information, further than to say that the cutting occurred at the house of his sister, No. 174 Arch street. Lynch was taken to the station house and placed in a cell, where he still remains. The knife with which he did the cutting was found in his possession.

The wounded man was placed upon a stretcher and was conveyed to the station house along with Lynch.

The man was still breathing, but investigation showed that there was no hope for him. He had a wound on the either shoulder, and one in the left brest directly over the heart—the knife having evidently touched a vital part there. Very soon after being laid on the station house floor he expired, without having spoken.

Lynch stated that he had cut the man because of his too great intimacy with his (Lynch's) sister, Mrs. Teets, and that the cutting was done in her room in the house mentioned. Officers were dispatched to the house, and took her and two woman living in the upper post of the house into custody.

Officer Cowells, who arrested Mrs. Teets, found the coat and hat which belonged to deceased, between the beds in her room, and his shoes and stockings on the floor at the foot of the bed,

Mr. Wm. Hatfield the murdered man is a resident of the First ward, Allegheny. Was between forty and forty-five years of age, and resided at No. 89 Lacock street, Allegheny. He was married and leaves a wife and six children, the oldest of whom is about seventeen years of age.

The accused, Ambrose E. Lynch, better known as "Bruiser" is about thirty-five years of age, and unmarried. He is a native of Allegheny City, and has been on the public force several times, under different administrations.

Lynch made a statement in which he acknowledged to having stabbed Hatfield, having found him in bed with his sister Mrs. Teets.

This lady makes a counter statement and avers that Mr. Hatfield was in her room in pursuance of a business arrangement, and emphatically denied that any criminal intimacy had existed between her and the deceased, although she admitted that circumstances appeared to tell against her. She also asserted that her statement would be corroborated by Mrs. Hatfield.

Shortly after the deceased had breathed his last the fearful tidings were conveyed to the family of the murdered man. The news was a terrible blow to the wife and children, but the former insisted that the body should be brought home. An undertaker was summoned, and after washing and dressing the body, it was removed to the family residence on Lacock street.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West empannelled a jury and adjourned the inquest to the Mayor's office. There the following testimony was elicited:

Mrs. Mary E. Teets—I am almost thirty years old; live at No 190 Arch street, Second ward, Allegheny; have been acquainted with the Hatfield family for almost twenty-four years; saw Mr. Hatfield at his house; took supper with the family, and he afterwards took her home; staid but a short time; on Monday Mrs. Hatfield visited me at my house; I was in trouble concerning my husband; Mrs. H. invited me down to consult her husband; she spent the fore part of the day with me and I spent the latter portion of the day with her; Saw Mr. H. after tea, concerning the business; said he was too busy to attend to any business until Tuesday evening; thought it might be late; as soon as he got through with his business he would come over and attend to mine; he told me it might be late before he got over, but asked me not to go to bed till he came; he came some time about eleven o'clock last night; he rapped at the door, and I let him in; he complained of being very tired, took his coat off and threw it over the back of a chair and sat down, he said his shoes hurt him; asked my permission to take his gaiters off; I told him he could; he went to the hydrant and let the water run on his feet; he returned and said he was ready to attend to the business; he talked for perhaps ten minutes; I did not hear Ambrose come in; he came in the back door; I was sitting in the front room; he pushed the door open and struck me twice in the face; he did not speak; the lamp was burning bright; I had been reading while waitng for Mr. H. to come; Ambrose knocked me down twice which confused me; don't think Mr. H. and my brother had any acquaintance; the business was about a suit instituted by a girl; Mr. H. advised me not to go and see the girl myself; the suit was against my husband; said if I would not mention his name in connection with the affair, he would go and see the girl himself; this business brought him to my house; had done most of the family sewing for Mrs. Hatfield for fifteen years or more; when I recovered from the blows I had received I saw that Mr. Hatfield had left; asked Ambrose why he acted so; he said, "What were you doing with a man in your bed room? Who was he?" He then left the house; about an hour afterwards Mr. Colwells arrested me and told me that Mr. Hatfield had been stabbed; think this was the fourth time Mr. Hatfield had visited my house; never saw anything about Mr. Hatfield that was not gentlemanly.

Hugh Wilson, sworn—Am a policeman on the Allegheny force; am on the day force, and go off duty in the evening; last night, at about fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, as I was going off duty, I heard a rap on the lamp-post; returned the rap and ran to Arch street; saw deceased lying on the pavement; shortly after I looked up and Ambrose Lynch was standing in front of me; he said, "Hughey, I cut this man and gave myself up, here's the knife;" (the knife, a dirk bladed pocket-knife, with a blade about three inches long, was showed and identified;) the first words prisoner said to me after I started away with him were "Don't rub the blood off the knife;" the man was excited and had been drinking, but was not drunk; asked the prisoner what he did the cutting for; he said that he came home a few minutes before, and as he went in, everything was quiet; after he got in he heard some one speak; and then he heard another noise; knew there was something wrong; said he took his knife out of his pocket and opened it; shoved at the door twice, and at the second shove the door was bursted open; said when he went into the room his sister was just getting out of bed, he said, "I asked her who was there; she said nothing; I went to the bed and struck the man with my knife; struck him twice; she went for me then, and he got out of bed and went for me in the middle of the floor; then I gave him one here, (in the breast;) after I locked him in the cell, I asked him if he was not sorry for what he had done; he raised his arm and said, "If Jesus Christ was come down from heaven and I should catch him the same way I should do the same thing."

Yesterday Chief of Police Clerk made information against Lynch for murder. The prisoner was sent to jail yesterday afternoon.

Drs. Smith and Kirker testified to the nature of the wounds, &c.

The prisoner was then brought before the jury, and counseled to say nothing to criminate himself. He acknowledged that he did the cutting, and did it because he found him in bed with his sister. Did not know deceased previously.

The jury then returned the following verdict:

That Wm. E. Hatfield came to his death on the night of the 11th of June, 1872, in the Second ward, Allegheny, from wounds inflicted by a knife in the hands of Ambrose E. Lynch.

Use Sage's Catarrh Remedy.
$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents. 583.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 37 Market street:

Gold	114
United States 6s, 1881, bid	114½@115
United States 6s (Coupons	120⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	115⅜
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	117⅜@117⅞
United states 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	117¾
United States 10-40s	110⅜
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	111⅜
Currency Sixes	114⅜
New 5 Per Cents	113¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, June 13, 1872.

REMARKS—The market since our last review has undergone no material change. The demand for the leading articles was fair and sales regular. The following are the current rates:

ASHES—The market was steady, with a goodit trade demand. The current rates are soda ash common, 48 per cent at 4½c; refined 58 per cent at 6¼c; nitrate soda 59c; arsensic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLES—The season is over as there is very little doing, and no fixed prices; we omit figures as they contain no information.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was ample. The leading dealers report a good business doing; we quote fair to prime at 60a70c; choice 75c per gallon.

BUTTER—The dullness that has ruled for some time continues, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. In regard to prices we have no change to note; we quote prices: fair to choice at 14a16c; medium to good at 10a12c per lb.

BEANS—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand; we note sales of small white navy at $2 75a3a3 25 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Market quiet at 35a36c per lb.

CHEESE—The receipts are steadily increasing, with a fair supply on the market; prices are unchanged; we note sales of dairy 11a12c; factory 13½a14c; Goshen 14a14½c per lb.

COUNTRY—The supply keeps pace with the demand; dealers report a fair business doing in hams at 8a9c; clear sides 6½a7c; shoulders 4¾a5c per lb.

CORN MEAL—In fair supply, with sales at $3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market in fair supply, with sales at $5 50 per case.

CARBON OIL—The market has undergone no change we note sales of standard brands in round lots at 19¾a20c per gallons.

CANNED GOODS—Dealers report a fair stock on hand. The currant rates are: Peaches, 3 lb cans, $6 00a7 00 per case; tomatoes $4 50a$5 00; corn $5 50a6 50 as per quality and brand.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples scarce; extreme figures 9a10a11c per lb; peaches dull: halves 8¼a9c; mixed 7½a8c; quarters 6½a7c; peeled 15a18c; blackberries 14a16c per lb.

EGGS—Are steady at 16a17c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was not as active; and dealers were confining their purchases to lots merely sufficient to meet their presents wants; we quote fair to choice spring wheat $8 75a9 25; red winter $6 50a10 per barrels.

GRAIN—Holders of wheat are firmer in their views; buyers appear more anxious to invest; we quote red winter $1 98a2; white $1 05 per bushel. Oats are dull and a shade lower; sales were reported of mixed 50c; prime winter 52c; stock in first hands large. Corn: shelled continues dull with a large stock in first hands; we quote eastern prime 62a64. Rye firm but not active; owing to want of stock; we quote at $1a1 05 per bushel.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Flour quiet Wisconsin and Minnesota $8 50a9 25; Ohio and Indiana $3 87a10 00. Wheat firmer; red $2 10; amber $2 15a9 20. Rye $1 10. Corn quiet; yellow 67c, mixed western 66a67c. Oats declined; white 52a52½. Mess pork $14 00a14 25. Lard 9¼a9½. Crude petroleum 17⅛a17¼; refined 32¼. Whisky lower at 92c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST
THURSDAY, June 13, 1872.

REMARKS—Business was again very dull to-day, and there is but little prospect of any improvement. There is not much inquiry, and prices continue weak and drooping.

CRUDE

Sold to-day at $3 90 per bbl at Parker's, which is the lowest point it has touched for some time, and the indications are that it will go still lower.

Spot	10c
June	10c
July	10½c
Parker's	$3 90
Foster's	4 00

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Also weak and lower, and withal very dull.

Spot	22½c
June	22½c
July	23½c
August	23½c

The above for eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 13.—The *Courier* says: From the following statement we determine the total production for the month of May:

	bbls.
Stock at wells June 1st	224,625
Pipe Co.'s stock June 1st	281,387
Refiners' stock June 1st	89,144
Stock in iron tanks June 1st	391,646
To'al stock June 1st	986,782
Shipments during May	512,336
Total	1,499,068
Stock on hand May 1st corrected	925,410
Production for month of 31 days	498,683
Average per day	18,505
Average per day for July, corr'td	16,713
Average per day for February	16,991
For March	15,667
For April	16,260
For May 1871	15,218
Increase of May over April	2,236
Increase over same time in 1871	16,269

NEW YORK, June 12.—Closing 11th.—Crude in bulk, reported sale of 300 bbls at 13½c; refined dull and in very small demand; sale of 2,000 bbls deliverable first half of July at 23½c; we quote 23a23½c for short delivery; cases quiet at 28¼a28¾c; Philadelphia delivery dull; refined 22⅞c; sales of 2,500 bbls last half of July 23½c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
TUESDAY, June 10, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various yards were liberal; in addition to this a number of lots were driven from the Central Yards. Of the above the majority were fair cattle, some of them really prime, though taking the lots all through, not so good as last week's cattle. The market opened up early, and butchers were pricing stock sooner than usual, though we do not think they made purchases earlier on account of the high figures drovers were asking for stock. The cattle on sale this week were bought high, the drovers being compelled to stand another advance at Chicago; and consequently a corresponding advance was made here. In most cases they obtained it, although with some difficulty, and after a good deal of holding back on the part of butchers, who paid it very reluctantly. Extra cattle were not in great supply, and as a matter of course choice lots were not fancied. The current rates were running from $7 25 to 7 50 per hundred pounds, an advance of at least 25c per hundred. On fair grades the advance was not quite so great, although sufficient to caush butchers to growl considerably. On common and inferior grades there was hardly any change excepting that they sold a little readier than for some time.

STOCKERS.

The offerings were small, and dealers were wide apart in their views. The recent good rains we have had throughout Western Pennsylvania has improved the prospect for grass, and it was supposed there would be a better feeling in regard to stock cattle. The following are the prices obtained for the different grades of stock in the market:

Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 50 per 100 lbs; prime 1,300 lbs steers (neat) $7 25 to 7 35; good 1,200 lbs cattle, $7 10 to 7 25; fair 1,100 lbs cattle $6 75 to 7 00; medium 1,000 lbs steers $6 50 to 6 62; common $6 00 to 6 25; bulls, cows, &c., $4 00 to 5 50; stockers $5 25 to 5 65:

SHEEP.

The quality of the stock on sale was about a fair average of the kind generally on sale here. The market opened up firm and continued so until the close. All the offerings changed hands, though the endeavor of drovers to advance the rates was not successful, and most of the stock changed hands at about last week's rates.

HOGS.

The demand was local and prices were unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, June 10, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts were fair but not large as most of the buyers had left for home. The supply was fully up with the demand and previous prices were steadily maintained; in fact, holders were not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. Towards noon, with a good many buyers supplied, trade grew slower, though there was no noticeable figures. The following are the rates at which the different grades changed hands:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	$7 10a7 25
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	7 00
Medium, 1,100 lbs	6 50
Fair, 1,000 lbs	6 25a6 50
Stockers	5 00a5 50

Any stock that was left over would be driven to the Allegheny yards.

HOGS.

The receipts were liberal; the pens were well stocked and a better feeling prevailed in regard to York hogs, and prices were 5 to 10c per hundred better, having fully recovered the previous decline. Prime stock sells slowly, with prices unchanged. The following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 50
Prime Philadelphia	4 35a4 40
Yorkers, good	4 15a4 25
Yorkers, common	4 00a4 10

SHEEH.

The supply was fully up with the demand, hence buyers could obtain pretty much all they wanted; in the way of stock all grades seemed steady and a good business was transacted. Buyers are purchasing liberally, and at this writing it looks as if all the offerings would be sold. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds are selling:

Extra, 90 lbs	$6 30a6 40
Prime, 80 to 85 lbs	6 00a6 25
Medium, 75 to 80 lbs	5 50a5 87
Common	5 00
Lambs, per 100 lbs	8 00a9 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Gold quiet; ranging from 113⅛ to 114¼. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $43,000,000. Exports $262,00.

Governments firm in the old bonds dull and lower in the new issues.

State bonds dull and firm.

Stocks opened steady with the exception of Erie, which sold down to 58c but rallied to 59½c. In London the price declined to 47c. The decline here was caused by the report that a London house, holding forty thousand shares, had failed and been sold out. The recent decision to the effect that Erie was bound to pay the principal and interest of the Boston, Hartford and Erie bond, also calculated to depress stock. With the exception of Erie the general market was dull and without any interesting features.

PRODUCE.

Cotton quiet; sales 202 bales middling upland at 26¼. Flour firm; superfine western and state 585a625; common to good extra 675a735; good to choice 740a880; white wheat, western 830a975; extra St. Louis 860a1200. Rye flour and corn meal easier at 400a540. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky unchanged, 89a92½. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat 171½a176; winter, red western 200. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn favors buyers; western mixed 63a65c. yellow western 71a72; pure white western 80. Oats lower; western 50a51½; Ohio 51a54. Hay weak; shipping 135. Hops firm at 25a65 for 1871; 10a30 for 1870; 10a15 for 1869. Leather quiet at 27½a29c; Orinoca 26½a27c. Wool quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 15a19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅝a9c; Cuba 8½9¼c. Malasses dull; Moscovado 337c. Rice quiet 8¼a9¼c. Crude petroleum 13½c; refined 23a23¼c. Turpentine quiet at 58c; Pork steady; mess $13 45a13 50; prime mess $12 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 9½a11c, shoulders 5⅛a5½c; middles quiet; long clear 7½c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 8¾a9½c; kettle 9½c. Butter dull, western 11a18c. Cheese heavy; new 11a14½c.

METALS.

Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake dull at $33. Scotch pig dull at $47a53; American firm at $50a52; bar unchanged; sheet $18 50. Nails quiet; cut $5 75; clinch $7 25a7 75; horse shoe $21a33.

DIED.

McCALL—On Sabbath evening, June 9th, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, at East Liberty, MATILDA R., wife of Mr. John McCall, in the 66th year of her age.

MESKENN—On Monday morning, June 10, 1872, MICHAEL MESKENN.

YOUNG—In Lower St. Clair township, MAGGIE LEZETTA, daughter of W. M. and Sarah Young.

McLAUGHLIN—In Chicago, on Sunday, June 9, 1872, CHRALES McLAUGHLIN, aged 26 years.

WILSON—Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, MASTER WM. WILSON, (late of Guffey's Station, Westmoreland county, Pa.,) in the 86th year of his age.

ALEXANDER—On Sunday morning, June 9, at 2 o'clock, JOHN ALEXANDER, in the 81st year of his age.

WILLIAMS—On Thursday morning, June 6, the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, in the 66th year of his age.

SLAGLE—At the residence of his son-in-law, F. B. McConnell, East Liberty, June 7, 1872, Hon. JACOB SLAGLE, of Washington, Pa., aged 68 years.

McQUILLAN—On Thursday morning, June 6, at 7 o'clock, EMMA F. B. McQUILLAN, aged 6 months.

SCOTT—On Saturday, June 1st, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., ELIZA SCOTT, aged 28 years, 10 months and 3 days.

BROWN—On Sabbath, June 2d, at 10:30 A. M., JOHN BROWN, SR., in the 73d year of his age.

Causeless Depression.

This expression is often used, but it is manifestly absurd. Gloom and melancholy are not spontaneous. They are unnatural mental conditions and usually have corresponding causes. If there is no apparent reason for despondency, it is a symptom of physical disease. In nine cases out of ten the stomach, the liver and the bowels are responsible for the cloud which rests upon the brain. In all such cases immediate and permanent relief may be obtained by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the digestive organs are weak an invigorant is necessary; if the liver is disordered an alterative is required; if the bowels are constipated or irregular a gentle aperient is needed. In that famous vegetable remedy these three medicinal properties are commingled with several others of a scarcely less important character and hence it speedily cures every species of hypochondria arising from material causes, by removing the causes themselves.

In the summer, when disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints and all diseases which affect the assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable tonic, alterative and corrective in every dwelling, and within the reach of all who travel by land or water, cannot be overestimated. As it is a staple article throughout the country it would be next to impossible to find a settlement, near or remote, unprovided with a stock of this famous vegetable restorative.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

Rupture — Fifty Thousand Trusses.

RUPTURE is dangerous, but only dangerous when it is neglected. Hundreds of people lose their lives by rupture. They neglect to get a truss in time, or perhaps get one not suitable to their case, and the consequence is that the rupture comes down, and strangulation of the parts ensues. The right way to do when you are ruptured, or suspect that you are, is to go to DR. KEYSER, who has fitted fifty thousand trusses, who understands the anatomy of the parts concerned in rupture, and who will be sure to fit you properly, and make you as secure as if you did not have the rupture.

DR. KEYSER says that there are many conditions which are apt to be mistaken for rupture, which are calculated to mislead persons who have not studied, and consequently do not understand the terrible malady.

We would most seriously advise all those who have become ruptured, or who are threatened with it, to make application to DR. KEYSER, and we are sure they will not be disappointed. The Doctor has every kind of truss, at prices as low as they can be be obtained anywhere, with the additional advantage of adaptation.

DR. KEYSER'S office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m.
my21

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.
je15:8tW EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

CANDIDATES.

Announcements under this head will be charged ten dollars each, to appear daily until the nominations by the County Convention.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Alexander W. Foster

Of the 13th Ward will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention for County Delegate to the Constitutional Convention.